Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 110 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittageng	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000.
Paid up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia Saigon Cebu Puket
Sourabaya Haiphong Iloilo
Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	...$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street,

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed household and office furniture such as dining tables, dining chairs, sideboards, meat safes, dumbwaiters, drawing room cabinets, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, sweet toned grand cottage piano by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, London, nearly new Singer hand-sewing machine, Indian hand carved round centre tables and teapoys, hand carved jardineers, office tables, glass door library book cases, chests of drawers, hat stands, dressing tables, cloth and gown presses, bed room selected single and double almyrahs, typewriters, single iron cots with mattresses, unhoganized single and double beds, fancy silk door curtains, teapoys, vases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHAT BAZAR NEAR KESHOWJI NAIK'S FOUNTAIN.

On SUNDAY, the 26th May at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon built and standing assessed under Street No. 405-7 at Doongri Street on the west side of the Musjid Bunder in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 square yards some little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 829-1070 New No. 6567, Old Survey No. 100 and New Survey No. 2799 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder, on or towards the West by Doongri Street, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Maneckji Muncherji Choksi, and on or towards the South by the property of Runchor Virji.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.
P. S.—The above property realises Rs. 250 by way of monthly rent and will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Koti, just in the vicinity of the Bank of Bombay.
Telephone No. 3287.

A PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th of May at exactly 3 p.m. (S. T.) sharp. Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their office rooms, situated in the vicinity of the Bank of Bombay, where the articles will be open to the public for review from 2 p.m.: articles belonging to different individuals, ornaments of pearls and rubies, diamond rings, ear-rings, bracelets, necklaces and other ornaments, one strong safe, different pieces of furniture, like cupboards, tables, chairs and several costly articles.
The terms of the auction as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1918.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE TANJIBS No. 351.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—
By order of the International Stores and on account and at the risk of J. H. Moullim:—
5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs No. 351.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGLOW SITUATE AT LONAVLA, ON G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th day of May, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground (the bulk of which is held on perpetual lease and a small portion on a lease of 999 years) situate at Bhangarwadi, Lonavla, in the registration sub-district of Mawal, in the Poona district together with the big bunglow, outhouses, at its back, private well, trees and shrubs standing thereon containing by admeasurement 4½ acres or thereabouts forming part of Survey No. 44 bearing Municipal Ward A No. 1 and Hakka Nond Entry No. 59 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the late Vinayak Narayan Apte, on or towards the South by a Public Road, on or towards the East by the property of Naryharbhat Pandharpure and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor, the dividing line between the Vendor's property and the property now to be sold being a line drawn from the Southern Gate to the facing on the North side at right angles to the facing of the South side, which premises are and have been in the possession of the Vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
N. B.—Private offers will be considered before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF THE BOMBAY BRIGADE STATION SUPPLY DEPOT.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-charge, Supplies, Bombay Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Station Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall, Fort:—
All the unserviceable articles of the Supply Depot, such as old tins, kettles, buckets, burners, camps, basins, lamps and dealwood packing cases, gunnies, barrels, etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 9th May, 1918.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.
FREE INTERVIEWS.
5, Sollyflood Road, near Race Course.
MAY 9, 10, 11.
May 9 & 10—Hours 10 to 1 and 4 to 8 p.m.
May 11—Hours 10 to 1 p.m.

Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—
"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."

Another 2nd May:—
"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."

Another:—
"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."

Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination "Lungs perfectly sound."
Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.
Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.

LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
Writes 29th April:—
"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word half anna.*

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 *lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—*Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—*Rs. 6 per inch.*

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—*Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.*

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHIC INKS (Japanese)—All grades and shades. From stock or on forward basis. *Best value for money.* Write for particulars to GENERAL AGENCY FOR INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON, Post Box 532, Calcutta. Agency proposition from first class firms invited. 4209

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED CLERK—Must write neatly and be quick and accurate at figures. Typist preferred. Apply in own writing enclosing copies of testimonials and state salary required The Bombay Brick and Tile Mfg. Co., Ltd., 11, Hummum Street, Fort. 4221

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT of WATER WORKS for Ahmednagar. Candidates must have had experience in running Oil Engines and Pumping plant and a knowledge of Water Supply fittings, etc. Please state experience and salary required. Apply to ASSTT. COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Ahmednagar. 4228

WANTED—35 CLERKS for the Audit Department of the G. I. P Railway, salary Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 50 by annual increments of Rs. 5, with a local allowance of 20 per cent. on salary. Promotion beyond Rs. 50 will be by merit and as vacancies occur in the higher grades. Applications should reach the DEPUTY CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, G. I. P. Railway, by the 15th May, 1918, at the latest. Only candidates holding certificates of having passed the Matriculation or School Final Examination of any Indian University need apply. 4229

WANTED FOR KIRKEE ARSENAL.—TEMPORARY CLERKS. Those who have passed an University or School Final Examination, have previous experience of an office and are efficient typists will be given preference. Pay Rs. 50 p.m., to those fulfilling these conditions and only such candidates need apply to The ORDNANCE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE. Arsenal, Kirkee. Applications should be written by candidates in their own handwriting and local candidates should bring them personally. Candidates should be willing to proceed on field service when required and sign an agreement to that effect. 4200

WANTED.—An M.A., with class or a B.A., with first class honours in Literature or History to work as the HEAD MASTER of the Siddhpur High School. The selected candidate will have to submit a binding for at least three years' service. One who has worked elsewhere as the Head Master of a High School will be preferred. Pay Rs. 100—5—125 per mensem, with future prospects. One more GRADUATE with honours in Mathematics is required to work as an EXTRA TEACHER. Pay Rs. 55—5—65 per mensem with prospects. The selected candidate will have to sign a bond for at least two years' service. Apply with copies of testimonials, before the end of the current month, to The SECRETARY, High School Board, SIDDHPUR, (North Gujarat).

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHORT-HAND TYPISTS with office experience. Apply CLUBWALLA & Co., 50, Church Gate Street. 4219

WANTED.—A STORE-KEEPER for a local Mill, salary from Rs. 50 to 60, only the experienced men should apply to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4195

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Competent MOTOR MECHANICS with thorough knowledge and experience of all descriptions of Motor repairs. Apply stating salary required, etc., to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4217

WANTED—For a Commercial Firm in Bombay, an ACCOUNTANT, having long experience of book-keeping and accounts. Good salary to a competent hand. Apply to Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4220

WANTED.

WANTED—CANDIDATES in search of Billets to apply to the PIONEER AGENCY, 289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4210

WANTED—Influential AGENTS to push Hill Fruit Jam business throughout Bombay and Madras. Apply P. D. and Co., Dehra Dun. 4212

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE BY AUCTION—On TUESDAY the 14th May, 1918, two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at Lonavla. Apply to BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, or SHROFF & DINSHAW, Solicitors, Fort 4223

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF Canvas Water Bags holding 1½ gallons with spout, A1 for jungle, Rs. 3½; CANVAS BUCKET, 1½ gallon, Rs. 5; Green HOLDALL, 5 by 3 ft. solid straps Rs. 18; CABIN BAGS 3 by 1½ ft., Lock and Key Rs. 9—EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 4211

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—TO BE LET—A small BUNGALOW with two bed rooms, in Mary Lane. Apply sharp to LORD'S MATHERAN STORES. 4213

TO LET—A suitable OFFICE with electrical fittings on the Esplanade Road, Fort, near Mercantile Bank. Write to LAXMIDAS RANCHHODDAS, 93-107, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3. 4218

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 51.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32 D of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 32 B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in G Ward, Worli, Section of the City of Bombay. The area included within the Scheme is bounded as follows:—

On the East—By the Storm-water Channel.
On the North—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3021 (1-2), 3052 (1, 2, 4), 3051 (1-2).
On the West—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3213, 3210, 3208, 3209 (1-2), 3198 (9).
On the South—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3198 (10 part, 13 part), 3197 (1 part, 10 part) 3058 (3 part), 3057 (3 part, 4 part, 8 part, 7 part), 3015 (1 part, 2 part, 3 part, 4 part, 8 part, 9 part), 3014 part.

The Offices of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Land Manager's Plan No. 89 dated 2nd April, 1918) of the area comprised therein and the statement shewing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR.
Chairman.

Bombay, 1st May, 1918. 4215

WANTED.

WANTED for service on B. P. T. Ry. experienced Railway CLAIMS CLERK, pay Rs. 150.

Apply with copies of certificates to:—
MANAGER, B. P. T. Ry.,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

4202

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SUB-BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on the 13th instant at Byculla (opposite the Parsee Statue).

P. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th May, 1918. 4170

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHAL SADANANDJI VYAVAHARKAR having contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my client, all persons having any claim on the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office 30-32-34, Medows Street, 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of lands or grounds together with the bungalows, stables, houses, out-houses, wells, messuages and tenements, mangoe, tamarind, apple, cocoanut trees and several other trees situate at Marole, in Salsette, Zilla Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana, as per following particulars:—

Serial No.	Survey No.	Pot No	Falni No.	Acres.	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. a.
Firstly ..	143	11	..	1	38	14 8
Secondly..	143	9	..	..	12½	2 4
Thirdly ..	143	4	..	..	16½	3 12
Fourthly..	143	..	4	..	4	0 3
Fifthly ..	143	2	..	..	3	0 7
Sixthly ..	145	12	..	..	3	0 9
Seventhly.	142	15	..	..	6	0 10
Eighthly ..	141	21	..	..	2	0 5
Ninthly ..	43	10	..	..	3½	0 6
Tenthly ..	24	9	..	..	2½	0 6

Dated this 8th day of May, 1918.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DWRKADAS GANGADAS and DEVIDAS DWARKADAS have contracted to sell to our client Mr. MANECKLAL BEHCHARDAS, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest, claim, or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, situate at Fanas Wady 2nd Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 303 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1180, Old Survey No. 355 and New Survey No. 315, together with the dwelling house staning thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4799-4800, Street No. 22-24, (1) and bounded on the East by the said Fanas Wady 2nd Lane, on the West partly by the property of Narayan Kashinath and partly by the property of Janardhan Abbaji, on the North by the property formerly of the late Ragunath Abbaji but now of Motilal Hargowandas, Nagindas Motilal, Pranjiwandas Motilal, and Dwarkadas Gangadas and on the South by the property of Anandrao Harishanker.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4216

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai DHUNCORE, widow of MADHAVDAS RUGHNATHDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.

BHAGWANDAS MADHAVDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mathews Road, outside the Fort, the only son and residuary legatee under the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of May, 1918.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4226

Just Received. *Only a few copies.*

JAPAN DIRECTORY.

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

CONTAINING all the information. Will be of immense use to the Merchants. Price Rs. 18 per copy including postage.

THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT, G. T. MADRAS.

4172

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAIRAM NANA VAIDYA alias PAWASKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206.6 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 246, New No. 1806, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 216 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, on or towards the West by the property of Rowji Premji, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Francis A. De Monte and now by the property of Gulabrai Kedarmal and on or towards the South by a Public Passage, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3708 and 3709 and Street No. 68-1 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1918.

BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4227

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 (B. T.).

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS, INDIVIDUAL BUYERS AND DEALERS OF FANS.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES LAKE BREEZE MOTOR FANS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th May, 1918, at 2-30 (B. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Sheth Tahilram Girdhardas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. Roy Sampat, the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

11 cases brand new Lake Breeze Motor Fans, 4 in each case in convenient lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INDIVIDUAL BUYERS AS WELL AS DEALERS.

Sale of the goods of a hosiery shop consisting of hosiery and millinery articles of every day use and suitings of various charming shades and designs.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort (where the goods are removed for sale), all the articles belonging to a hosiery and millinery shop consisting of English cotton, woollen and silk socks and stockings, cotton and woollen underwares, bunians, sweaters, etc., ties and bows of various beautiful designs, mufflers, trousers, towels, handkerchiefs, white and striped shirts of sizes and designs, lady's silk umbrellas, tray covers, beautiful bed covers and sheets, galichas, pieces of voiles, tussore, alpacca and suitings in various charming designs and shades such as light blue, light brown, black, dark brown, slate, olive, mole, etc., etc., in convenient lots to suit buyers.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MAY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF MARBLE STATUES, AND TAPESTRY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "FRIETALLI BANDARIE"

A valuable consignment of rich marble statues, etc., comprising white and coloured marble figures, statues on different subjects garden statues, marble animal models such as dogs, birds, tigers, marble electric hall lamps, jewel boxes, pedestals, pillars, flower vases etc.

Also a consignment of rich tapestry of various colours and designs.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Commencing next Saturday, 11th May

The Great English Play
THE LATE

Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER

In a six-reel screen version of
Sir Alexander Pinero's celebrated Stage success
THE

"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"

The tragedy of a woman who sought in vain to put herself right with Society.

THE

"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"

The greatest play of England's greatest play wright, the drama that holds life up to the mirror and shows it true in every line and wrinkle—that portrays existence, not as we picture it in day dreams, but as it relentlessly works itself out in fact—that handles in masterly fashion the real web and woof of man and womankind experiences.

STARRING Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER

As the high souled Debonnaire and susceptible Aubrey Tanqueray.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-45. TO-NIGHT. 10.

For Three Nights Only
MR. E. H. DUCASSE
presents

"Extravagance"

A 5-Act Metro Wonderplay preaching a sermon of
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE
on the sin of
WASTING MONEY ON LUXURIES.
See this picture and you can help to
WIN THE WAR.
A splendid cast headed by
MADAME-PETROVA
Also the fine comic:
"Her Merry Mix-Up"
and the latest
"Pathe Gazette"

NEXT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME SUNDAY.
when the first show will start at 6-30 p.m.

Popular Prices: | Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

Glad News!

THE $10,000 PRIZE-SEQUEL

to the best Photo-drama the World has ever produced in this Metrograph Age,

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY 11th MAY
AT THE

— WEST END CINEMA —

(New Churney Road)

Millions have been waiting for the Sequel to the famous serial—"The Diamond from the Sky."

And now it has come—10,000 feet of brand new ACTION, THRILLS, DARING!

The Sequel is stronger—more powerful—more sensational, than was the original production. It is in four chapters, each two reels in length. Each chapter is a big feature in itself.

A prize of $10,000 was offered for the best Sequel to "The Diamond from the Sky." People in every State in the Union tried for that prize. Thousands and thousands of manuscripts were written. Months were necessary to read over all the suggestions offered. Finally the prize winning suggestion was chosen.

All the old favourites of the original production are again in the cast. Arthur and Blair Stanley—Esther and Vivian Marston—Quabba, the hunchback and Smythe, the quaint English Solicitor, are all again to be shown on the screen.

The Sequel is an entirely new story. It is tremendously thrilling, powerfully dramatic, superbly photographed and enacted by the very best cast obtainable.

The Sequel will run for two weeks—5000 feet each week. Look sharp!

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

YOUR FAVOURITE, PEARL WHITE, IN
"The Fatal Ring"

BOMBAY'S BEST WAR PICTURES:
"History of the Great War"
British Landing in France; The Men from Mons; A Glimpse of British Sea-Power.

PATHE GAZETTE.—SPARKLING COMIC.

DAILY: 7, 8-45, 10-30. MATINEES—SATURDAY 5; SUNDAY 3-30 & 5.

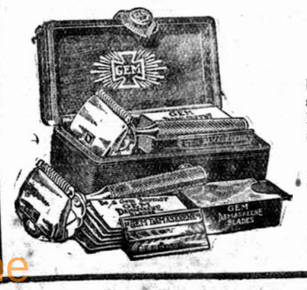
HELEN HOLMES in this new stupendous railroad serial has reached the pinnacle of her astounding career. Former thrills which she has enacted are paled into insignificance by the magnitude of her breathless undertakings in this amazing production. See this marvellous serial of thrills and suspense. Don't be one of the disappointed hundreds. Go now!

At your favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.

Time and prices as usual.



THE CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
Safety Razor.

All users of this well known safety razor have been thoroughly satisfied as regards its cheapness and utility. This Gem Damaskeene Safety Razor has been found to be very easy for operation and extremely light and harmless.

The set consists of a highly nickel plated frame and handle, stropping handle, seven blades, etc. This assures a perfectly smooth shave.

Price Rs. 4-8 only.

P. P. RELE & Sons, Kalkadevi Road BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSAL ATTRACTIONS!

GREAT GALA NIGHT TO-NIGHT!!

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 To-night At 10 p.m

GRAND TRIPLE ATTRACTIONS!!!

Opening Debut of

THE

MUSICAL SHIRLEYS

MUSICAL SHIRLEYS

In their refined Musical Novelties and Originalities

Introducing

CATHEDRAL CHIMES,
TUBULAR BELLS,
FLUTOPHONE SLEIGH BELLS,
ALUMINIUM ORGAN
CHIMES, Etc.

All Lovers of Music should not miss this

MISS

WINFRED SHIRLEY

WINFRED SHIRLEY

Brilliant Soubrette

In Gems from her Extensive Repertoire

Mr. Fred. SHIRLEY

BALLADIST.

In addition

HUGE VARIETIES

by the

GAIETY ARTISTES

including

"IDAHO"

In a Marvellous Shooting Novelty Act.

"LAURA DIAMOND"

In new Songs.

"C. MORRIS"

Comedian and Dancer

"STEVE BUCKINGHAM"

The King of Comedians

The above to conclude with

An Uproarious Farcical Sketch by Steve Buckingham and Company

Entitled

THE BROKEN DOLL

A scream from beginning to the end.

Despite Enormous Expenses

Same Old Prices.

THE EMPIRE

To-Night 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A DREAM OF BEAUTY

THE

DEVIL'S ASSISTANT

Featuring

The Popular Star

MARGARITA FISCHER

A tremendously powerful story with a moral portraying the ravages of opiates—the terrible drugs which drive the user to deeds of desperation—enslave her will and drive her to the very threshold of madness.

EMPIRE COMEDIES

MAX LINDER

in one of the funniest situations that he has ever created:

'MAX SHOULD WEAR BRACES'

Get Good Sight

By removing the cause of bad sight Don't committhe common error and take to spectacles as the only remedy for eye-trouble. They will correct your sight, but what you want is something to cure your eyes, viz:—the Actina Treatment. Actina has succeeded where specialists had failed, simply because it assists, and not opposes, Nature. It is essentially a natural treatment and the hundreds of testimonials are proof that it is a successful treatment. To use it is simplicity itself—remove the two screw caps from the Actina Instrument releasing the powerful vapour which applied to the eyes and inhaled through the mouth and nostrils, sets up and maintains a good circulation in all parts of the eye, removes congestion and restores the organ to perfect health. It is just as effective in other Catarrhal Diseases such as Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, etc. Invest Rs. 25-8 in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease containing particulars of Conditional Trial Offer and convincing testimonials post free from Actina B. G.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

the ACTINA Way

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In all the Leading London Musical Successes

To-Night Thursday 9th and To-morrow Friday 10th May

The Great Daly's Theatre Success:

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Saturday, 11th May

The Great Gaiety Theatre Musical Comedy

"THEODORE & Co."

Sunday 12th May at 5-30 p.m.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

"THE ARCADIANS."

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 8.

Fine Broach May was this morning quoted Rs. 731. The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 728, advanced to Rs. 730 and declined to Rs. 726, remaining quiet but steady at about Rs. 726-27 for some time. Later on business was done at Rs. 725. At Colaba the market was irregular and Fine Broach May was done at Rs. 720 to Rs 724, The closing quotations being as under.

Yesterday some business was reported in Fine Broach July at Rs. 7 under the May rate, but to-day the quotation is Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 above May.

The ready market is quiet and the demand has been very moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	..	.. Rs.	724
Fine Khamgaon Akola	,,	..	.. ,,	675
Fully Good Bengal	,,	..	.. ,,	555
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	..	.. ,,	720/22
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	..	.. ,,	722
,, ,, Westerns	,,	..	.. ,,	700

QUOTATION 10-30 P.M.

May fine Broach 724

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 8TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	630	615	560	510	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	625	610	555		,,
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat ..		690	670		,,
M.G. Nag ore ..		690	670		,,
M.G. Ye mal ..		680			,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		670			,,
M.G. Amraoti ..		670			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		670	650		,,
M.G. Khandesh ..			600		,,
M.G. Muthlia ..		615	590		,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			710		,,
M.G. Broach ..	730	725	717		,,

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 7th May 1918.

Cotton	9 076	bales.
Wheat	15,105	cwts.
Linseed	10,677	,,
Rape, &c.	1,189	,,
Gingellyseed	1	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	928	,,
Castorseed	1,248	,,
Rice	17 868	,,
Myrabollams	1,714	,,
Cotton seed	360	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	6,061	,,
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	2,554	,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 8th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	As. 15 12
Shapurji No 10	,, 14 11
Simplex No. 10	,, 14 10
Edward No. 10	,, 14 11
Light Houses No. 6	,, 13 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8th 1918

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcn. Demand	104
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	207/8
Shanghai	299/16
Japan	146
Singapore	155/8

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 8th 1918.—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Ball Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	65	0	0	7	10	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	65	0	0	7	10	0
,, Karachi Bangla	55	0	0	7	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7	4	0	7	10	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	7	0	0	7	8	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7	2	0	7	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8	0	0	8	6	0
,, ,, Thin	7	10	0	8	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68	0	0			
,, Gajar 75-25	55	0	0			
,, Gajar 50-50	54	0	0			
,, Black	50	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	9	8	0	9	14	0
Groundnuts	43	0	0			
Mowraseed	4	12	0	5	2	
Barley	37	0	0	5	4	0
Castorseed	47	0	0	9	10	0

Forwards: Rs. as. p.

Wheat May	7	6	0	
Linseed May	8	8	0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28-1.
Sovereign, Rs. 17-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 113-10.
Silver 1st Sett., Rs. 113-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/5 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 204.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 210¾.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 207-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 299¼.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 140-8.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore, Rs. 155⅛.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—Ex-Warrant, 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 63-8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 74.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm, but eased off during the course of the day owing to profit taking. The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1835, Swadeshi 1940, Simplex 772-8, Pearls 580, New Greats 323-12, Madhavji 2150, Luxmi Cotton 1600, Kohinoor 1445, Kasturchand 1160, Indore-Malwa 360, Fazulbhoy 770, Davids 555, Century 427-8, Nagpur 2555, Bombay United 857-8, Advance 1225, Katni deferred 1200, Tata ordinary 245, Tata new ordinary 350 prem. Bombay-Burma 730 ex-right.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1832-8, Swadeshi 1940, Simplex 772-8, New Greats 320, Luxmi Cotton 1550, Kohinoor 1445, Kasturchand 1165, Indore-Malwa 365, Finlay 490, Fazulbhoy 770, David 555, Century 430, Nagpur 2552-8, Bombay United 860, Bombay Dyeing 1200, Advance 1200, Katni deferred 1205, Tata ordinary 245, Tata old deferred 1065, Tata new deferred 350 prem, Alcocks 875, Bombay-Burma 730 ex-right.

SUMITOMO BANK LTD.

The Directors' Report for the Half-Year, ended 31st December last, states:—The Bank's Working has resulted in a net Profit of Yen 23,22,953.06, which with the Balance brought forward from the last Account, makes a total of Yen 33,39,776.71 for present appropriation. From this sum, it is resolved to declare Dividend of 8 per cent. per annum.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 4th May 1918.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th May 1918 ..			
G.I.P. Rly		21,78,100	1,09,64,300
A.D.C. Rly		64,800	3,10,200
B.K. Rly		4,600	21,100
C.B. Rly		6,400	30,200
Total ..		22,53,900	1,13,26,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th May 1917.			
G.I.P. Rly		19,97,186	1,04,89,398
A.D.C. Rly		62,124	2,86,486
B.K. Rly		3,536	19,255
C.B. Rly		5,856	29,405
Total ..		20,68,902	1,08,34,544
Inc. or Dec.	G.I.P. Rly	+1,80,914	+4,64,902
	A.D.C. Rly	+2,476	+23,714
	B.K. Rly	+1,064	+2,145
	C.B. Rly	+544	+795

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th May 1918 ..	15,400	90,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th May 1917.	12,803	54,442
Increase or Decrease	+2,597	+35,658

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th May 1918. ..	3,800	16,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th May 1917..	3,265	14,359
Increase or Decrease	+535	+2,341

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th May 1918 ..	800	2,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th May 1917..	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Tuesday the 7th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Esplanade	1	0
Dhobi Talao	1	1
Fanaswadi	1	0
Bhuleshwar	1	0
Khara Talao	1	1
Khetwadi	1	1
Tarwadi	1	0
Kamatipura	1	0
Byculla	1	0
Worli	1	0
Maratha Hospital	0	2
SMALL POX	5	3
CHOLERA	Nil	
	1918.	1917. 1916.
Total Mortality ..	113	102 100

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, May 8th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,427-12
Total up-to-date	.. 27,51,190- 8

FOOD PRICES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your willingness to listen to and voice forth the grievances of the ryots, has made me come forth with a very important and serious grievance caused to the ryots in the mofussil owing to the abnormally increased prices that are raging here at present. I am a resident of a fairly big Taluka town, which can boast of being the headquarters of almost all officers; and yet I have been obliged to face great difficulties in keeping myself and my family supplied with sufficient provisions from week to week. The weekly bazaar, (Sunday) is the only place where wage earners like myself, as well as others who have no stock of food grains in their houses, can buy all they need for the week. Usually the bazaar is fairly well attended by farmers from the surrounding villages with their surplus stock of grain to be disposed of. But in these days of profiteering, the local merchants have not failed to make use of the opportunity offered by the present high prices, and as a result all the grain, as soon as it finds its way to the bazaar is bought off wholesale by these men; a few of these only again sell out at higher rates, but almost all of these dealers think it best to take off their purchases and stock them away safely in their marts waiting for a more favourable opportunity i.e., a further rise in the prices. In many cases this stocked up grain is exported to other towns like Bombay or Poona, in the hope of realising high prices, and thus instead of satisfying the local demand, an unnecessary scarcity of corn is caused. The result of this stock-mania, if I may so term it, is that the poor retail buyers, who have to buy only small quantities from week to week, often find it impossible to procure any corn at all, and they are obliged to go back to their homes empty-handed, and meet the eager looks of their wives——with what feelings may best be left to the imagination of the readers!!

Dear Editor, this is not mere hearsay; I have myself met with the same fate more than once, and had to return home and very dejectedly announce that no wheat could be obtained in the bazaar. Once having failed to get a sufficient supply of rice I was actually obliged to borrow a week's supply from a neighbour. A very small number of petty farmers come to the bazaar with small quantities of corn for sale, and this is the only stock from which small wage-earners have to buy, all the big stocks being at once bought off wholesale by the local merchants; this corn is insufficient to meet the demands of the ryots and hence the disappointment many have to meet with.

The appointment of the Food Controller was hailed with great expectations of relief. But unfortunately his energies are confined to Bombay and suburbs alone. Who is to attend to the mofussil question, I wonder! I think it is the duty of the executive heads of the locality (now that the Government have declared their readiness to take up the question by the appointment of a Food Controller) to take the situation in their hands and relieve the strain on the ryot in the best possible manner. But these authorities have apparently no powers given to them, which can warrant their interference. I wish the Food Contorller, or whosoever may have the power, will instruct the proper local authorities to take the necessary steps and cure the merchants of their "stock-mania" either by compulsion, which lies solely with the Government, or by inducement.

In the latter case, I think, the municipalities can very effectively co-operate with the Government officials and united these two bodies can, I am sure, greatly help the oppressed ryots. If the municipalities are unable alone (say financially or otherwise) to come forward, local gentlemen will. I am confident readily assist the municipalities, with personal labour, or if it is absolutely necessary, even with money. Inducing the merchants to give up their hopes of profiteering is almost impossible, still I am sure something may be done by the co-operation of the people and the Government.

Unless Government, or some other responsible body undertakes to suply such articles itself it will be impossible to solve the problem, or as suggested above, the municipalities and the local gentry may be asked to co-operate, and shops opened up in each town, where all grains, clothes and kerosine would be sold. The Poona city municipality is, I hear, going to open such a shop. Bombay has already several such shops opened. When will other towns move in the matter?

I shall be oblized, Mr. Editor, if you will kindly put in a leader, a leaderette, or at least a note in your valuable paper, and direct the attention of the Food Controller or the Government to the situation mentioned above. If this state continues longer, I fear, that after some weeks when all the corn is stocked up by the merchants, or exported, it will become impossible to get any corn at all in the bazaar. Even if any is available it will be sold at rates even higher than what may be current in big towns like Bombay or Poona; and the irony of the situation is that corn has been actually sent out to Bombay and Poona from here! The situation thus will be grave for the weekly retail buyers; and myself being, one of them, I have solicited the help of your editorial columns.—Yours, etc.,

D. J. J.

Junnar, May 5, 1918.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	May					May				
Wed.	8	m 9	34	27	9	8	m 3	4	15	10
		9	29a	27	4		3	30a	18	4
Thur	9	m 10	26	28	11	9	m 3	49	14	10
		10	18a	27	8		4	23a	18	0
Fri.	10	m 11	12	29	8	10	m 4	33	14	1
		11	5a	27	10		5	12a	17	9
Sat.	11	m 11	58	30	1	11	m 5	16	13	9
		11	50a	27	9		6	0a	17	9
Sun.	12		0	43a	30	0	12	m 5	58	13 10
							6	47a	17	11
Mon.	13	m 0	33	27	4	13	m 6	39	14	5
		1	27a	29	6		7	33a	18	3
Tues.	14	m 1	17	28	8	14	m 7	19	15	5
		2	10a	28	8		8	21a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 8 (Wednesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
,, 9 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
,, 10 (Friday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
,, 13 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4m.
,, 14 (Tuesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1918 May 4d. 3h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 2.4p. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.717 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 ,,
Dew Point	74.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.737 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	79.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,W,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	114 Miles

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The temperature is high along the north-west Frontier and low in north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Loker Bengal, Malabar; local in Burma, Assam, Chota agpur, Bihar, east Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. The principal amounts are:— Tavoy one and half inches, Rangoon, Cox's Bazar, Barisal one, Chittagong one and a half, Calicut two, Mercara, Coimbatore one, Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain in Bihar and Central India west.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Delhi. Night temperature is above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the eastern districts. Day temperature is generally below the average, the deficiency being greatest in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. In Rajputana day temperature is above normal at Bikaner, while night temperature is in excess at Ajmer and in defect at Kotah. In upper Sind temperature is above normal throughout the 24 hours, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 114deg. F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports a dust-storm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.24in. of rain and Karwar 0.20in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north; in the south Konkan cloud is heavy, humidity is in excess and night temperature below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.31in. of rain and Belgaum 0.18in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded in the south. Humidity is above the average in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is locally below normal in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in Malabar and the south Konkan and has also occurred locally in the south Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras, the chief falls being 2.34in. at Calicut and 0.91in. at Coimbatore. Conditions appear to be slightly unsettled in the south-east of the Arabian Sea.

Rainfall will probably continue in Malabar and also occur locally in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and the south-east of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of May 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (May) ..	92.4	77.8	68	..	8.08	+3.99
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	100.3	85.7	25	..	0.86	—2 84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.0	71.8	42	..	19.66	—9.34
Rawalpindi ..	106.4	80.2	55	..	4.25	+0.42
Lahore	108.8	77.3	34	..	1.13	..
Hissar	110.0	77.1	53	..	4.08	—1.88
Ambala	98.0	75.8	58	..	1.33	—1.90
Delhi	105.4	80.3	49	..	1.22	—0.66
UNITED PROVINCES—	104.1	76.6	4	..	0.91	—4.62
Agra	106.4	80.8	29	..	0.28	—1.32
Mainpuri	94.6	75.1	69	..	1.11	—1.12
Jhansi	96.9	77.2	63	..	0.42	—1.88
Cawnpore						
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	113.9	81.4	49	..	1.14	—0.18
Jacobabad	88.0	78.3	77	..	1.54	—0.05
Karachi	104.0	85.0	33	..	0.25	—1.32
Ajmer	107.5	75.7	30	..	0.34	—1.33
Jaipore	103.4	81.4	22	..	0.10	—1.23
Kotah	88.0	70.4	73	..	0.12	—1.26
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.6	75.7	64	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka	88.3	80.1	74	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	84.1	80.6	82	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot	101.7	72.0	61	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para ..	100.0	77.6	72	..	0	—0.69
Surat	92.1	77.7	57	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	102.2	77.7	57	..	0	—0.43
Deesa	104.5	78.7	60	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch	104.1	74.8	41	0.02	0.08	—0.84
Indore	103.9	79.3	52	..	0.23	—0.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.7	75.3	31	..	1.30	—1.61
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	107.5	76.8	38	..	0.37	—1.58
Khandwa	106.3	82.3	32	..	0.04	—1.30
Akola	108.5	82.4	25	..	0.27	—1.94
Amraoti	106.6	81.8	24	..	0.16	—2.19
Nagpur	104.2	82.6	27	..	0.40	—2.75
Chanda	104.5	80.0	49	..	0.64	—2.87
Raipur	104.2	78.9	41	0.02	1.31	—1.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	79.5	76	..	1.46	+0.81
Ratnagiri	89.7	80.3	72	..	0.99	+0.15
Marmugao	89.6	74.4	91	0.24	6.2	+4.06
Karwar	92.8	74.5	82	0.20	1.34	—1.16
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.8	70.9	45	0.03	1.64	+0.55
Ahmednagar	101	269.4	46	..	3.13	+1.34
Poona	103.4	72.9	65	..	3.91	+2.10
Sholapur	101.8	74.9	63	0.31	1.11	—0.80
Bijapur	99.3	75.2	71	..	1.16	—1.21
Belgaum	96.1	68.8	77	0.18	7.69	+3.41
Aurangabad	105.0	75.0	49	..	0.41	—1.36
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.9	83.9	28	..	0.39	—2.51
Hyderabad	100.6	78.7	59	..	3.78	+0.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.0	75.1	82	0.27	2.96	—2.35
Calicut	89.3	74.9	91	2.34	11.09	—1.01
Cochin	85.7	75.1	77	0.53	18.60	+0.55
Colombo	87.9	74.8	92	..	27.07	—13.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	78.5	73	..	13.74	+6.11
Bellary	104.8	79.5	53	..	3.00	—0.71
Cuddapah	101.1	83.5	61	..	5.78	+0.32
Madras	92.6	79.7	78	0.01	22.25	+1.23
Bangalore	94.5	71.6	77	..	5.19	—1.27
Coimbatore	90.1	69.4	76	0.91	9.92	+1.83
Trichinopoly	100.0	77.1	80	0.27	8.59	—3.26
Negapatam	92.5	81.2	74	..	38.04	+7.59

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 8th May, 1918, was 29.955 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

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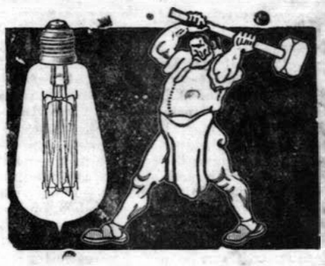

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INDIAN SOCIAL REFORM.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

MR NATARAJAN'S ADDRESS

At the Bombay Provincial Social Conference held at Bujapur on Wednesday Mr. Natarajan in the course of his Presidential address said:

I have spoken above of the reforms of early marriage, and widow remarriage, and caste, as the main heads hitherto of Indian social reform. These were not adopted at one time as the principal social reforms we have to introduce in our society. They came one by one, one as the consequence of another. As we all know, the custom of *sati* was the first to attract the attention of Indian reformers. With the help and support of the British Government, *sati* was made a criminal offence. The lot of the child widow, in some respects more cruel than that of the *sati* next attracted attention. Here, too, our reformers had the sympathy and support of Government, and the Widow Remarriage Act was the result. By a natural sequence, the custom of infant and too early marriages, which is the prolific parent of child widows, came under scrutiny. With great effort, and against the fierce opposition of a section of the orthodox public, an Act was passed raising the age of consent as against husbands as well as strangers to 12 years.

That was nearly thirty years ago, and since then Government have not assisted in passing any important measure of social legislation. They have given a wide berth to social reform legislation, although some Governors, after their retirement, have pointed to social reform as the most fruitful field of Indian progressive activity. This is not a political gathering, and I shall not go into political question here. But I think it my duty to state publicly here as a point of interest in connection with social reform, that the Government of India, as at present constituted, has ceased for the last thirty years to be a force favourable to social progress. The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association was desirous of placing this point of view before His Majesty's Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy, when they visited Bombay in December last to receive representations regarding constitutional reform. They were not allowed a hearing, although, it is but right to mention, Government wrote to say that they followed the social reform movement with great interest, that it was only want of time that necessitated the refusal to permit a deputation, and that the printed representation, a very able document drawn up by the President of the Association, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, had been sent to the authorities concerned.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

My friend, Mr. Jayakar, in his thoughtful and weighty address to the last Bombay Provincial Social Conference, showed by instances from his vast legal knowledge and experience, how the absence of facilities of social legislation hampers and obstructs social progress at the present day. I can add very little to what he said in his presidential speech last year on this point. But I hope I may say here, without departing from the non-political character of this Conference, that we, as social reformers, shall welcome with gratitude all constitutional reforms which place us in a more favourable position as regards necessary social legislation. What do I mean by "a more favourable position as regards social legislation?" I cannot answer the question better than in the words of the representation to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to which I have just referred. "We are ready to acknowledge," observed the Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, "that if the Legislative Councils be constituted on the wide basis of popular franchise demanded in the scheme of reform formulated, for instance, by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, the party opposed to social reform is likely to be in a majority in such Councils and show unwillingness to support social legislation out of deference to the prejudices of the orthodox masses. But on the other hand, the representative character and constitution of the Legislative Councils will give a better and surer chance to social legislation than is feasible or politically expedient under the present constitution, in which, the party of social reform and the party opposed to it being equally kept out of the Government so far as a substantial and effective voice in it is concerned, neither party is able to realise its full and due share of responsibility to the country such as can come only from the obligations imposed upon both the parties by the practical and testing responsibilities of office and administration. If the people be given a real and effective voice in the Government of their own country, the party of social reform, though at first and for some years in a minority, as it always is in any country, will be able to press the cause of social reform in a more responsible manner and educate public opinion more persistently and effectively than it is able to do now when, for want of solid and living interest and share in the administration, the people and their representatives are compelled to deal with political and social questions in a more or less irresponsible and therefore academic manner."

LORD SYDENHAM'S OPPOSITION TO SOCIAL REFORM.

It must now be clear that social reformers are not opposed to political reform, as it has been attempted to be made to appear by some persons in England and India. Some of these gentlemen who talk so glibly of the importance of social reform, had ample opportunity when they were in this country of giving practical effect to their sympathies. They not only did not avail themselves of them, but actually opposed them, constituting themselves for the time being the spokesmen of the reactionaries among our own countrymen. I need hardly say I refer especially to Lord Sydenham, our late Governor, who, when at the head of the administration in this Presidency, opposed such innocuous measures of social reform as the compulsory Elementary Education Bill introduced by the late Mr. Gokhale, and the Bill to provide a form of Civil Marriage, without inquisitorial requirements, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu. Social reformers are not opposed to political reform. On the contrary, they are for it. But they are for it, as a means to an end. Years ago, I remember the late Mr. Hume telling a deputation from the Madras Social Reform Association of which I was a member, that his own personal inclinations were all in favour of social reform, but that he had applied himself immediately to political reform as, he said, it was first necessary to create a sense of self-respect in the people before they can be expected to rise to a sense of their duty towards their women and the masses. It is more than twenty years since Mr. Hume said that, and I am bound to say that the experience of these years has amply proved his proposition.

PROGRESS OF SOCIAL REFORM.

The progress of political ideas in the country has been attended by a steady diminution in the opposition to social reform among the educated and literate classes. On such subjects as the education of women, foreign travel, the raising of the marriageable age, and even the remarriage of widows, there is little opposition now from educated Indians. This is not, of course, to say that all educated Indians carry out these reforms or actively encourage those who carry them out. The number of practical reformers, however, is increasing in all these respects. Within the last ten years the questions of caste reform and of the elevation of the depressed classes, have been coming steadily to the front. The Aryan Brotherhood Conference, in Bombay, inspired by the zeal and enthusiasm of Mr. Daphtari is, perhaps, the first secular movement in India to devote itself specially to the question of caste reform. To the Aryan Brotherhood Conference belongs the credit of pushing this subject to the front in the programme of social reform. One admirable feature of this movement is that it is not inspired by animosity towards any particular caste. On the contrary, its watchword is love to all. It does not seek to pull down this or that caste, but to rebuild the fabric of our society on the basis of the principle of brotherhood. Owing to its broad basis, it has attracted the sympathy and co-operation of all casts, Brahmins, Kshattriyas and Vysias. Its one weakness lies in the practice introduced since the first Conference of excluding members of the so-called untouchable classes from its common dinner. I personally feel that this has appreciably affected the influence of this remarkable movement, and as such exclusion is against the trend of the principles which the Conference advocates in its resolutions, I earnestly trust that this defect may shortly be removed.

ELEVATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The movement for the elevation of the position of the Depressed Classes is making rapid progress. The Depressed Classes Mission has been in existence for some years, and it has been doing excellent educational work. But I, for one, have all along felt that the removal of the ban of untouchability from those classes was necessary, before our efforts to improve them educationally can bear fruit. I am glad that this has now been recognised. A few weeks ago, an anti-untouchability Conference was held in Bombay which was very largely attended, and the proceedings of which were marked by much enthusiasm. While on this subject, let me call attention to the fact, which the experience of the Depressed Classes Mission Schools has established, that the children of the depressed classes when educated along with other children, become in a very short time quite indistinguishable from them. This shows that there is no fundamental ethnic difference between the depressed classes and the rest of the community. It also suggests that the true course is not to establish separate schools and other institutions for them, but to allow them free access to those attended by the children of all other communities. It is a question whether such separate institutions do not rather tend to breed further estrangement, and to create a sense of bitterness among the educated men of the depressed classes.

The Depressed Classes Mission marks a new and most important phase in the history of Indian Social Reform. The Social Reform movement ever since its commencement has been a movement of protest, accompanied and enforced by personal example. No doubt, in connection with the reform of the remarriage of widows, widows' homes were established here and there on a small scale, and there were also orphanages started in some places to take charge of children left destitute in famine times, who, otherwise, would have had to find a home in Christian Missionary institutions. But the Depressed Classes Mission was the first important secular movement which set before itself the task of service among those whom it sought to raise. The fear of the Christian Missionary has been the beginning of much social wisdom among us, and even the Depressed Classes movement is, perhaps, no exception to the rule. And let me say in passing that it is my earnest hope that more than the fear the example of the Christian Missionary, his devotion, his earnestness, his power of organization, may in the times to come increasingly inspire our social workers. And is it too much to hope that the day is not far distant when the Christian Missionary and the Indian worker will be able to co-operate in the vast common field of social service, unhampered, the former by zeal for, and the latter by dread of, mere proselytism?

SOCIAL SERVICE MOVEMENT.

I have just now used the phrase "social service." The social service movement is one of the most hopeful signs of our times, and it is a matter for gratification that our Presidency leads the way in regard to it also. The Social Service League of Bombay has, I am sorry, not been able to extend its sphere of operations much beyond Bombay City. But it is doing admirable work there, and what is more, it is inspiring large numbers of our young men and young women too with the ambition to be of service to the poor, the weak, and the helpless, in other words, with the strong belief that the best use they can make of their educational and other advantages in life is to apply them to the services of the people. The increasing co-operation of women in public movements, and more especially in the movement of social service, is another encouraging feature of the social conditions of our day. While on this point, I should like to express the warm sympathy of social reformers with the claim of our sisters to have the suffrage extended to them at the same time and on the same footing as to men.

SHOULD SOCIAL REFORM WAIT FOR POLITICAL REFORM?

While I strongly repudiate the attitude of those who maintain that the interests of social reform will be jeopardised by political reforms, I equally strongly feel that those who tell us to wait for social reform till we get Home Rule is no less untenable. No doubt, our *power* to effect social reforms depends in certain matters on our power to influence the leigslature, but there are a number of others, in which we can individually and collectively prove our *will* to introduce greater social justice in our relations with our fellow-men and women. It is hard to believe that persons who in these matters do not display any degree of liberalism, will, as soon as Home Rule is granted, become suddenly converted to social reform. I said a little while ago that to us political reform is a means to an end. What is the end? The end is the provision of the fullest opportunity for each individual man and woman in India to develop the physical, mental moral and spiritual faculties, which God has given them, to the utmost, because so only can they serve their country and humanity in the way which God intended them to. As the hindrances to such free and full development arise from faulty laws and administration, it is necessary to have the power of correcting them in order to rid ourselves of these hindrances. But there are many matters in which we can act without any change in the law being required, and it is only to the extent to which we act in an enlightened manner in these matters, that we can acquire the confidence of the public in our sincere desire to follow a high standard of social justice.

BACKWARD CLASS CONFERENCE.

I was much interested in the proceedings of the Backward Class Conference held here a few weeks ago, and I have followed with close interest the non-Brahmin movement of Madras, echoes of which were heard at the Conference here. I wonder why our non-Brahmin friends do not join the social reform movement in larger numbers, seeing that it has all along been against the present hide-bound system of caste. Will it not be better for all concerned if, instead of inveighing against Brahmins, they helped the cause of social reform which aims at mitigating all artificial distinctions of caste? There was not a single word said at the Backward Classes Conference about social reform. Yet we know that at the root of the backwardness of the Backward classes lie social customs and prejudices.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

I am confident that in the coming constitutional reforms a good deal of real power in regard to what may be called the nation-building functions of Government will be entrusted to the people's representatives. In view of this contingency, I think it behoves us all to frame a programme of social reform in the largest sense on which all classes and communities can heartily unite and in which all can cordially co-operate. I would give the first place in such a programme to universal free and compulsory education. Education is essentially a question of social reform. Without education all our efforts to reform bad customs, are bound to make slow progress. And in education, I would give the first place to the education of girls. The education of a single girl means the uplifting of a whole family, in a larger and truer sense than the education of a single man. Next after education, I would place the improvement of all those customs, conditions and causes which lead to the enormous infant mortality among us. For bringing a child into the world, the mother, often a mere girl, makes great sacrifices of health and comfort. The birth of the child effaces the memory of all these sacrifices and fills her heart with gladness. But in a few months, the child passes away, and how great is the grief of the poor mother? All her sacrifices have gone for nothing. Is this state of things to be tolerated? I am sure all of us, whether Brahmins, Marathas or Mahars, will emphatically say, no, in reply to that question. Let us then apply ourselves to reducing the infant mortality in our midst. When you begin to examine it, you will find yourself face to face with many subsidiary problems. You will find that this terrible infant mortality is the resultant of many factors: infant marriage, want of qualified medical assistance, ignorance in the child-mother, to mention only a few outstanding ones. All of these are remediable. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has introduced a scheme of maternity homes in Bombay city, which ought to be reproduced in all the districts. Local Boards and Municipalities may do much in that direction. Then, there is the allied subject of heavy mortality among young mothers. We have next the great problem of our high mortality rates—the low mean average of Indian life as compared with the countries of the west. From these problems bearing on the health and life of individuals, we are gradually led on to the problem of housing, especially serious in cities where there are factories; to the problem—the sad and fearful one—of prostitution; to the problem of drunkenness; to the problem of the criminal. If I were to sum up in a single phrase the pith of all social reform—it is the prevention of wastage of human life, human emotions and human energies. The field is, indeed, vast. Whole armies of labourers are wanted. Men of every caste and creed are welcome, and indeed, are needed here. There is no room for jealousy, for suspicion, for distrust, in social work. One advantage of defining social reforms in these large categories, is that each reform falls into its proper place and appears in its true perspective.

THE GERMAN AUTOCRACY.

DESIRE FOR CONQUEST.

SOLDIERS' CONFESSIONS.

The immediate cause of Germany's going to war was, writes Mr. J. W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin, in "The Times," the feeling on the part of the autocracy that the people would not much longer bear the yoke of militarism. At all costs the autocracy must be preserved, and if in addition the world could be conquered, so much the better.

With modern improvements on the outside the heart of the government of Germany is that of the Middle Ages. The nobles as a rule are poor, the returns from their landed estates small, and in peace times the army general, the Prussian noble, and the Prussian official are overshadowed in display and expenditure by the rich merchant. Army officers, nobles, and governing class felt this and believed that war would restore what they regarded as the natural equilibrium of the country, the officers, the officials, and the nobles at the top and the merchant class back in its place below. This autocracy can make no peace which is not a "German peace," which does not mean that the Emperor and the generals can ride through the Brandenburger Thor to celebrate the conclusion of what may be thought a victorious war.

Outside of Germany the propagandists and the pacifist and other agents of the Central Empires have proclaimed that this war is not a war of conquest or aggression. But the evidence is to the contrary. Kaiser and pastor, Reichstag members and generals, orators and journalists, have all at different times during the war declared themselves in favour of conquest. Countless examples can be given from speeches in the Reichstag and from leaders and news. papers of virtually all parties in Germany, showing this desire for conquest, showing that Germany will not be content to go back to the situation before the war. . . . The great majority of Germans—those outside the Social Democratic Party—of the Germans, indeed, who rule the country, conduct its commerce, and officer its army and navy—all have been infected with a dangerous microbe of Pan-Germanism and of world-conquest.

THE OLD GERMANY.

The German to-day is essentially practical, cold, cynical, and calculating. The poetry and the Christmas trees, the sentiment and sentimentality, remain like the architectural monuments of a vanished race, mere reminders of the kindlier Germany that once was, the Germany of our first impressions, the Germany that many once loved. But that Germany has long since disappeared, buried beneath the spiked helmets of Prussianism, and another intellect is in vogue.

It is quite true that weak voices against annexations have been heard. . . . But the movement was a failure in Germany itself. The campaign of reason could make no headway against the "League of Six"—the six great iron and steel companies of the West, who, with their paid lansquenets of the Press and hired accelerators of public opinion, clamour for annexation so that they may rivet the chains of their industrial monopoly on the whole continent of Europe.

The Conservatives and Junkers, on the other hand, favour annexations to the East; especially do they eye greedily the Baltic provinces where great estates are in the hands of landowners of German blood. . . . But the principal aim of the nobles and the landed aristocracy of Germany, followed by their hosts of office-holders and dependents, is to keep the "graft," to hold the offices, civil and military, filled so long by these old Prussian families.

The only excuse for the existence of the Prussian ruling class to-day, as much out of place as chain armour of robber barons, is its supposed honesty and efficiency; but no class which has brought this war on the German people can be described as competent; no sane governing class would have plunged into disastrous war a country that by peaceful penetration, by thrift and manufacture, and financial and commercial ability was in process of acquiring much of the wealth of the world.

The *first* aim of German autocracy is to keep its own political position at home.

Second—To obtain as much of the territory of other nations, as great an influence in unconquered lands, as possible.

Third—To make peace now, but only if that peace is a German peace, a peace which can be called and advertised and proclaimed as a German victory.

LOOKING EASTWARDS.

More particularly, Germany now looks to the East. In the so-called Baltic provinces of Russia the lands, to a great extent, are owned by Russian subjects of German blood. The peasants are poor, servile, without education or property, and ideal field for the advance of autocracy. It is hoped either to annex these provinces boldly or to establish protectorates, which sooner or later, at an opportune moment, will fall into German hands—just as Austria gained the consent of Europe to a protectorate over Bosnia and Herzegovina and then suddenly added them to the domains of the Hapsburgs.

The German propagandists have long been working on the people of that part of Russia known as the Ukraine. If the Ukraine can be made a separate protectorate or a semi-independent State, some day it will be easily absorbed. The autocracy has the same hope about Lithuania, at one time semi-independent.

But the greatest prize of all is the commercial control of Russia, which the autocracy hopes to win for its merchant class. Time and again I was told in Germany that a separate peace with Russia was near and that the exploitation of Russia by the enterprising German merchants, in a short time, would repay Germany for all the losses of the war.

But even if Germany evacuates France and restores the complete independence of Belgium, even if no territories are gained to the East, or protectorates or independent States carved from the body of Russia to be a later prey of Germany, Germany will have won—if from Bremen to Baghdad German influence or actual German rule is predominant in Middle Europe, the Great Central State, where the cotton of Mesopotamia, and the coal and iron of Westphalia, the copper of Serbia, the oil and grain of Rumania, all will contribute to the manufacturer of Germany, who in turn will sell his goods in that vast territory. And best of all in autocratic view, the man-power of the Central Empires will be so increased that at a propitious moment, in a characteristic sudden assault, the armies of the Central Empires will invade and conquer Palestine, Egypt and India, and take what they will in Africa and Asia, while British, Japanese and American and French Navies impotently rage in useless control of the high seas.

THE SLAUGHTER OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The working men of Germany are more brutal than those of England, France and America, but this is because of the low wages they receive and because they feel the weight of the caste system. . . . Not all the Germans are brutal. I received many letters revealing evidence to the contrary. Here is the protest of a German soldier, an eye-witness of the slaughter of Russian soldiers in the Masurian lakes and swamps:—

It was frightful, heart-rending, as these masses of human beings were driven to destruction. Above the terrible thunder of the cannon could be heard the heart-rending cries of the Russians: "Oh, Prussians! Oh, Prussians!" But there was not mercy. Our captain had ordered: "The whole lot must die; so rapid fire." As I have heard, five men and one officer in our side went mad from those heart-rending cries. But most of my comrades and the officers joked as the unarmed and helpless Russians shreiked for mercy when they were being suffocated in the swamps and shot down. The order was: "Close up and at it harder!" For days afterward those heart-rending yells followed me, and I dare not think of them or I shall go mad. There is no God, there is no morality, and no ethics any more. There are no human beings any more, but only beasts. Down with militarism!

Here is the testimony of another German soldier on the east front:—

Russian Poland, December 18, 1914.—In the name of Christianity I send you these words. My conscience forces me as a Christian German soldier to inform you of these lines. Wounded Russians are killed with the bayonet according to orders, and Russians who have surrendered are often shot down in masses according to orders, in spite of their heart-rending prayers. In the hope that you, as the representative of a Christian State, will protest against this, I sign myself "A German Soldier and Christian." I would give my name and regiment, but these words could get me court-martialled for divulging military secrets.

The following letter is from a soldier on the Western front:—

To the American Government, Washington, U. S. A.:—

Englishmen who have surrendered are shot down in small groups. With the French one is more considerate. I ask whether men let themselves be taken prisoner in order to be disarmed and shot down afterward. Is that chivalry in battle?

It is no longer a secret among the people: one hears everywhere that few prisoners are taken; they are shot down in small groups. They say naively, "We don't want any unnecessary mouths to feed. Where there is no one to enter complaint, there is no judge." Is there, then, no power in the world which can put an end to these murders and rescue the victims? Where is Christianity? Where is right? Might is right.

A Soldier and Man Who is no Barbarian.

The first two letters refer to the battle of the Masurian Lakes, when the troops of Hindenburg, in checking the invading Russians, indulged in a needless slaughter of prisoners.

I heard in Berlin of many cases of insanity of both German officers and men who were driven insane by the scenes of slaughter at this battle and especially by the great cry of horror and despair uttered by the poor Russians as they were shot down in cold blood or driven to a living death in the lakes and marshes.

EXHIBITION

In connection with the 8th Session of the All India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference of Delhi.

Opening Day 16th May 1918.

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"GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Overcrowding, of Third Class passengers, an evil of a very long standing on the G. I. P. has almost come to be a "settled fact." God alone knows when it may come to be unsettled. Here, at least a very important question of "Rolling Stock" comes in; and the element of costs if it is to be increased enters into a discussion of it. But no issue of costs can crop up when mere booking convenience of 3rd class passengers is concerned. One of the General Rules (No. 4 (a) if I remember aright) published in the Railway Guide of the Company clearly lays down that certain big stations enumerated therein such as Dhond, Manmar, Nasik, Bhusawal, Burhanpur, Khandwa etc., are to be kept open for booking twenty-four hours of the day. But Subhanalla! What is actually the case? Not only that it is never so done and tickets sold on demand at any time, but the ticket window is not even opened long after a warning of a train is received. If any one tries to enter the office, the Policeman on duty is asked by the Booking Clerk to drive him out. I wonder whether the D. T. I.'s, the D. T. S.'s and still higher authorities do their inspection work blind-folded! These dignitaries of Indian Railways can never realize the hardships of Indian passengers unless they are made to go into the position which they have the misfortune to occupy. Have they never seen how passengers have got to be packed up to suffocation before the Booking window for securing tickets? If they have not, they should keep their eyes wide open and see how they are huddled up like sheep. For a fuller realization of all the hardships of 3rd class passengers, Railway magnates must deny themselves their privileges of Saloons, Reserved carriages and First Classes and actually travel third class like ordinary passengers. But until this is done by them of their own volition or under compulsion, will they at least enforce commencement of booking more than one hour before arrivals of trains and thus win the blessings of dumb millions of Indian passengerss?—Yours, etc.,

"A THIRD CLASS TRAVELLER."

Wadhwan Camp, 6-5-1918.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Annual General Meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting. 3-40 p.m.
First LL.B., examination's results declared. 12-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 10.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: Whist drive on lawn and dancing on tennis court, both commencing, 9-30 sharp.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 11.

The next despatch of letter mails for the United States of America and Canada by the Pacific route *via* Calcutta closes at Bombay at 19 (hours). Only articles superscribed "*via* Pacific Mail" will be despatched by this route.

SUNDAY, May 12.

Mail for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, etc., to close at G. P. O. at 8 a.m.
Mails for Seychelles East African Expeditionary Force, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this mail.

MONDAY, May 13.

Municipal Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

Lieut. K. S. Patel, I.M.S., is appointed Lord Reay Lecturer at the Grant Medical College for the Winter session of 1918-19. The object of the lectureship is the encouragement of medical studies chiefly through original investigation in Physiology, Pathology and Therapeutics. The subject is the Pathology of Venereal Diseases.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A grand triple attraction commences at the Palace of Varieties tonight, when the Musical Shirleys, who come with a big reputation, will make their first appearance at this theatre. This talented pair of artists will introduce cathedral chimes, tubular bells, fluto-plane, sleigh bells, aluminium organ chimes etc., which will provide a real treat to lovers of music. In addition, the Gaiety Company will present a fine farcical sketch entitled "The Broken Doll" by the popular and genial comedian, Mr. Steve Buckingham. Idaho, the lady sharpshooter, will appear in some more sensational sharpshooting acts, and Miss Laura Diamond, whose songs are much appreciated by the Gaiety audiences, and Mr. C. Morris, the clever comedian, will appear in new songs and dances.

KEROSINE OIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If you go to a shop or a "gadivala," I am told, you cannot get white oil alone; you must first buy some quantity of "red" oil and then you can get the same quantity of white oil; otherwise no Kerosine oil can be had. Why this obligation and is it at the dictation of any proper authorities? A "gadivala" on a road, when asked, told me that he had a mixture of white and red oils and he sold it at 0-9-9, per gallon. I believe. Both the practices require an explanation for the edification of the general public.—Yours, etc.,

V.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

There was no improvement in the inquiry for coal shares which were completely neglected by the investing public. The Industrial section shewed more signs of life although transactions were believed to be confined to only a few favourite stocks. Jute mill shares ruled quite to firm at the opening and there was a spirited demand for them in the morning, prices advancing generally. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjoran 16-12; Bansdopur 31-4; Gopalichuk 10-8; Sendra 16-12.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 257, Alliance (pref) 100; Auckland (ord) 360; Budge Budge (ord) 644; Clive (ord) 219; Empire (ord) 60-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 710; Fort William (ord) 323; Howrah (ord) 42-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 631; Howrah A (pref) 111; Kanknarrah (ord) 745; Kennison (ord) 980; Lawrence (ord) 500; s.l.; Lansdowne (ord) 355; New Central (ord) 750; Northbrook (ord) 52-8; Reliance (ord) 38-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 28; Britannia Biscuits 12-4; Burn and Co., 6 per cent. (pref) 101; Cawnpur Sugar (pref) 91; Great Indian Phosphate 21; P. E. Van Jones Ltd., 333; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (rebate) 86; Steel Products 2-4; p.; Triton Insurance 75; Kempas Rubber 8.50.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 64-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

A Calcutta message says:—A daring highway robbery was committed in Calcutta in broad daylight on Tuesday afternoon. While an upcountry Durwan employed in a Marwari firm was returning to office after realising Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the firm, he was stabbed from behind by some persons. While the man lay unconscious the assailants ran away with the money. The injured Durwan was removed to the hospital.

KEMP & CO., LD.

SUIT FOR DEFAMATION AGAINST THE DIRECTORS AND MANAGER.

Mr. R. E. Bharucha, a shareholder of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., has filed a suit for defamation against Lt.-Col., M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S., Dr. Shanfaram Vithal, Mr. T. T. Wright and Mr. H. M. Mehta Directors, and Mr. J. Fraser, Manager, of the Company for publishing false and defamatory statements alleged to have been made by Lt.-Col. Kharegat and Mr. Wright at the annual meeting of the shareholders and the Proprietors and Editor of "Commerce" for having published them. Mr. Bharucha claims Rs. 20,000 for damages.

THEFT OF LOTTERY TICKET.

ACCUSED GETS A DAY'S IMPRISONMENT AND RS. 25 FINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz has disposed of a case in which Mr. A. F. Martin charged Joseph Rodrigues with committing in a shop the theft of one whole Santa Casa da Misericordia lottery ticket bearing No. 593 of the 11th drawing belonging to the complainant. Mr. S. Manga appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

The complainant, who is a dealer in sundry articles and lottery tickets at Girgaum, alleged that about 2 p.m. on October 21, he stopped the sale of Santa Casa lottery tickets of the 11th drawing and made out the lists containing the numbers of the unsold tickets. About 5 p.m. on the same day he went to Colaba, leaving instructions to his nephew Patrick Rebeiro not to sell any of the unsold Santa Casa tickets as a wire was shortly expected from Goa. He further alleged that about 6 p.m. the accused, went to the complainant's shop and asked Rebeiro if he had any Santa Casa tickets left unsold. Rebeiro told him that he had the tickets but that they were not for sale. The accused requested him to show him the unsold tickets so that he might inform him if any of them had won the first prize. Rebeiro thereupon handed a bundle of tickets to the accused, who picked out one whole ticket. On seeing this Rebeiro informed him that the tickets were not for sale, but the accused, it was alleged, took no heed of this, threw Rs. 5 on the table and walked off with the ticket without the consent of Rebeiro, and in-spite of the latter's protest. When the complainant returned to the shop Rebeiro informed him of what had happened. The complainant further alleged that he afterwards discovered that the accused had become aware by a wire received from Goa at about 2 p.m. that ticket No. 593 had drawn the first prize of Rs. 25,000 and had gone in search of it to the shops of Theodrick and Son and of Espaciosa, and not finding it there had gone to the complainant's shop.

The defence was that about 5 or 5-30 p.m., Theodomiro Santos bought a coupon bearing No. 593 from the complainant himself in the presence of the accused without paying any commission to the complainant and that two coupons bearing the same number were cashed by another man at the shop of P. C. Rodrigues, and that the latter paid the money to that man.

DEFENCE DISBELIEVED.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said Rodrigues was the accused's cousin and he had not been called as a witness. Moreover the man, who was alleged to have cashed the two coupons, was also not called nor his name mentioned to the Court. The Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of the defence witnesses as wholly unreliable. He was satisfied on the evidence that the accused having received a telegram at about 5 p.m., or at any rate before 6 p.m., went to the shops of Theodricks and Especiosa to look for the winning number ticket, but not having found it there he evidently went to the complainant's shop about 6 p.m., and took away the ticket in question without Rebeire's consent. The Magistrate had no doubt that the prosecution, case was true and convicted the accused.

Mr. Godinho asked for an appealable fine.

The Magistrate said he did not think this was a matter in which a heavy fine was called for, having regard to the fact that the original value of the ticket in question was Rs. 5. He sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 25.

STREET FATALITY.

GIRL RUN OVER BY HACK VICTORIA

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Wednesday, touching the death of Gangoobai, a girl, aged 8 years. Dosan Mamji, driver of a hack victoria, was present with his counsel, Mr. R. S. Pandit.

The evidence was to the effect that the deceased was crossing the road near the corner of Koliwada on Monday and was sucking a mango, when she was knocked down by the horse attached to Dosan's victoria, which was going along Carnac Bridge. The carriage was driven by Dosan on the proper side and was, it is alleged, going fast. The right wheel passed over the deceased. The victoria was pulled up within three or four paces. The deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she subsequently succumbed to her injuries.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been knocked down and run over by a hack victoria driven by Dosan Mamji. The jurors by five to four were of opinion that the driver was not to blame for the occurrence.

MISHAP TO MILL LABOURER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Wednesday, touching the death of Dhondu Luxman, a labourer, employed in the Currimbhoy Mill. It appeared from the evidence that some workmen were carrying bobbins in a hoist from one floor to another. The deceased came with empty bobbins on the ground floor and put three boxes containing the bobbins in the hoist. Another workman put three boxes, and then the deceased tried to put some more. The hoistman said he had full load and started the hoist. The deceased, who was outside the hoist, caught hold of it and was dragged up to the frame door. His head bumped and he fell down. The hoist man pulled the chain to stop the hoist. The deceased fell into the shaft and was found dead when picked up. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received in a lift shaft at the Currimbhoy Mill. The deceased seized the moving lift and had his head dashed against the framework of the lift gate.

A FATAL SHORT CUT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Wednesday, touching the death of a Hindu male, name unknown, whose dead body was found lying on the down line between Grant Road and Mahaluxmi stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at 1 a.m. on Tuesday morning. The evidence was that the head of the deceased was found crushed. The place, where the body was lying, is used as a short cut by pedestrians. The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found with the head crushed between the rails of the down line between Grant Road and Mahaluxmi stations, and that it was probable that the deceased was killed by a passing train while he was taking a short cut across the railway.

GIRL OF TEN BRUTALLY HANDLED.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A CHAUFFEUR.

ACTION BY CHILDREN'S REFUGE COMMITTEE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ardeshar B. Chothia, of the Committee of the Children's Refuge, charged one Ramsing Virsing, a motor-car driver, in the service of Mr. Darasha B. Mehta, with assault on Sagirthi, niece of the wife of the accused, on the 11th and 14th April last. Mr. B. J. Dhondy with Mr. H. B. Spencer, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. De Cruz for the defendant.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Chothia in his petition to the Second Presidency Magistrate, stated:—

I beg to request that you will be good enough to grant me a summons for assault against one Ramsing, motor-driver, for severely assaulting his late wife's niece, Sagirthi by name, who is at present residing with the said Ramsing, and aged about ten years. I am asking your Worship to be good enough to grant me this summons, as one of the Committee of the Children's Refuge which is, as you are aware, a Branch of the Society for the protection of the Children. The case of the ill-treatment of this unfortunate girl was brought to my notice by some Parsi ladies residing in the vicinity where the said Ramsing resides at Gowalia Tank Road. They have frequently heard her piteous cries and seen the marks on her face and other parts of her body. They often remonstrated with the said Ramsing, but finding their appeals to his mercy of no avail, sent for me, knowing I was a member of the Society for the protection of Children, and asked if our Society could do something to rescue this unfortunate girl from the clutches of this brute in human shape. As you are aware, Sir, being present at our first Annual Meeting, there is at present no law in this country by which we can take possession of the child who is being ill-treated in the manner this unfortunate child has been treated. I have come to you to lay an information against this man under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. I think I am within my rights as a citizen in laying information against a person who is guilty of having committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code. In conclusion I may inform you that I first went and saw the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in this matter, who referred me to Superintendent, Williamson. This officer regretted he could not do anything as the offence was not committed in his Division, and also pointed out that the best procedure would be for me to lay a complaint before your Worship, and that your Worship had the power, if you thought it necessary, to send my petition to the police for inquiry. So I leave it to your Worship either to grant me a summons or send my petition to the Police D. Division for inquiry.

Mr. Ardeshar B. Chothia was first put in the witness-box, and related the circumstances which led up to the present prosecution, and added that after the prosecution was instituted, the accused called upon him and requested him to compound the case. On Mr. Chothia refusing to do so without consulting others, the accused threatened that he would murder Mr. Chothia if he went on with the case.

Bai Mithibai Pestonji Wadia was then examined. She said she was living on the ground floor of Chichgar House at Gowalia Tank Road. On the 11th April last, at night, she saw the accused kicking the girl like a football, several times, and on the 14th idem she heard cries of the girl and the sound of beating with a stick. On the 15th, that is the next day, she saw injuries received by Sagirthi. There was a wound on the finger about half an inch deep, also there were injuries on the ear and head. On that day the accused was called and asked for an explanation of the ill-treatment. He was told that if he did not keep the girl properly he had better allow them to send her to the Seva Sadan. This he refused to do on the score of religious scruples, but he promised not to ill-treat the girl again. On the 19th the girl came to her again, frightened and pale, and was crying. The accused when asked for an explanation remarked that he had to beat the girl as she was not attending to and doing domestic work properly.

Mrs. Darasha B. Mehta deposed that the accused was the chauffeur in her husband's service, and was living with Sagirthi, his deceased wife's niece, aged ten, in the garage just opposite her house. On the 14th April last at about 10 p.m., she learnt from her ayah that the accused had beaten Sagirthi. The next day, the latter called on her, and showed the injuries. They were so shocking that the witness could not bear the sight of them. Her left ear was split, and her finger was either torn or swollen, and the back was full of wheels. The witness called the accused and reprimanded him, whereupon he told her that the girl had broken the locks. She asked him not to belabour the girl like that, when he apologised for his conduct, and promised not to ill-treat her again. The accused lost his wife last December and pitying his circumstances she offered an increase of fifteen rupees in his pay for the support of the girl. After the information had been filed in the Court, the accused went to her and said that he cared for no one in Bombay and that he would kill anybody who would fight out his case in the Court.

Dr. Merwanji Cooverji Jungbarwala, deposed that he was an L.M. & S., and was a medical practitioner for the last 35 years. He lived in the Chichgar House. On the 14th ultimo he heard screams and cries of the girl. His rooms were so situated that he could see directly the room of the accused in the garage opposite. He observed that the door of the accused was shut. The next day all the residents of the house remonstrated with the accused. He also saw the marks of injury on the girl's back. There were wounds on her scalp and ear. He had many times seen the girl doing all the domestic work fetching water and grinding corn.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The accused admitted that he had beaten the girl, but not in such a way as to endanger her life. It was not true that he beat her in such a way as to leave marks of injury on her person. He denied that anyone remonstrated with him for beating her who, he said, was 11 or 12 years old. She was now at Jodhpur where she was sent five or seven days ago. She was sent three days after the summons was served on him. He admitted that he sent her away although he knew that she would have to give evidence in the Court, also that Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Magistrate had seen her injuries. He sent her away to Jodhpur without getting any order from the Court. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Dhondy urged that the accused should be charged under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code, as the accused had assaulted with a stick and a belt.

His Worship said that there was no evidence, that the belt had a buckle.

Mr. Dhondy said that Dr. Jungbarwala, who had seen the marks, would be in a position to say whether the marks were caused by the buckle, and asked permission to recall Dr. Jungbarwalla and examine him on that point.

The Magistrate said that on the evidence recorded he would frame charge under section 323 for causing simple hurt, and Dr. Jungbarwala would be further examined afterwards, if the prosecution liked.

Mr. De Cruz asked for a week's time to call defence witnesses, and the Magistrate fixed Wednesday, the 15th instant for further hearing.

ONE MONTH FOR ONE ANNA.

TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR DEFRAUDS COMPANY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Keshav Mahsing, conductor No. 250 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., was charged with defrauding the Company of one anna, the cost of one tram ticket recovered from a passenger, but which the accused failed to give to the Company.

The story for the prosecution was that on the 11th April last one Gopal Vithoba, a passenger in a tramcar from Byculla alighted at Bhendi Bazaar after giving one anna to the accused for the fare. The passenger did not wait for taking the ticket, and was going away, when he was stopped and questioned by Gopal Baburao, Inspector, about his ticket, whereupon the former said that he had given the anna to the conductor, but he did not wait for taking the ticket. On the Inspector questioning the accused about it, the latter said that he had forgotten, in the pressure of work, to take out a ticket for the anna. Upon this the accused was asked to make a note in the diary which he did, viz., "money received, but forgot to take out a ticket."

The accused having, eventually, pleaded guilty, Mr. Pathare, pleader who defended him, urged for the imposition of a fine—a heavy one if necessary—especially as the accused was a young man and was in the service of the Company for a few months only. He had lost the service, and it would be now difficult for him, in these days, to get another job. He (counsel) hoped that the accused would not suffer for the sin of others.

DETERRENT PUNISHMENT PRESSED FOR.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicajee, Bar-at-law, on behalf of the Company, pressed for a deterrent punishment. He said that such defrauding of the Company's dues was going on on a large scale, and had almost become epidemic. The Company was losing thousands of rupees every month by such dishonest methods, and it was very difficult to catch the culprits and bring them to book. Even when such defaulters were dragged to Court, they very often evaded punishment by leaving Bombay at once. There was an instance of that kind, in this very Court last week.

His Worship in delivering judgment, said that the question was not of one anna only. Such single annas would make a huge sum. His Worship had seen personally some cases in which some passengers,— at times wealthy Marwaris—were getting down without taking tickets, after paying half the fare i.e., half-an-anna to the conductor. Such a thing should be put a stop to. He therefore sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment, as he hoped it would deter other employees of the Company from doing likewise.

PRINCESSES OF GONDAL.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS FOR STATUARY WORK.

Princess Bakuverba and Princes Leillaba of Gondal, who take keen interest in drawing, modelling and other fine arts have won gold medals with creditable certificates for their statuary works and painting, at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, recently held at Gwalior.

This is not the first occasion on which they displayed their brilliancy in artistic work, as prizes, certificates and gold medals were awarded to them at various exhibitions, held at Broach, Allahabad, Indore and Navsari.

BAN ON EXPORT OF PEARLS.

The Government of India has replied to the memorial of the Pearl Merchants' Association requesting to withdraw the prohibition on the export of pearls, that they are unable to sanction any relaxation of the order.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SECRETARY PROCEEDS ON FURLOUGH.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Prof. G. A. Date, stating that although he had been applying for the last five years for an increase in the grant for his school for the Deaf and Mutes, the Schools Committee had given no consideration to his applications; that in India he alone had "succeeded in teaching the deaf—mutes *talking* in cent per cent. cases," and that the school expenses for the year 1917-18 were Rs. 5,365. He requested that a grant of Rs. 200 per month might be sanctioned from April, 1918, and expressed a hope that considering that the Mapagon Deaf Mutes Institution got Rs. 250 per month, his application would be dealt with favourably.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Schools Committee.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Municipal Secretary, dated the 6th May, 1918, stating that considerations of health and other circumstances compelled him to apply for long leave, and requesting that the Standing Committee would be pleased to grant him furlough for nine months combined with three months' privilege leave from the 10th June or the subsequent date on which he could avail himself of it.

Mr. H. P. Mody said they would greatly miss Mr. Masani's valuable help during his temporary absence.

The Chairman said the Corporation and the Committee would miss Mr. Masani's valuable help during his absence, but the Chairman would miss it in a greater degree.

The Committee granted the leave asked for by Mr. Masani, and appointed Mr. Moulvie to act in his place.

MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, May 5.

At a meeting of the Matheran Municipality held on the 4th instant under the Chairmanship of Lt.-Col. Kharegat it is pleasing to report that Mr. Abdool Husein Adamji Peerbhoy was rightly elected a Vice-President of the Board in place of Mr. Chinoy, who resigned. It would have been dignified if the Board had appointed him as the Vice-President at its first meeting held on the 13th ultimo. It would interest your readers to know that about three years ago Mr. Abdool Husein, who had been a Vice-President for about 10 years, was reported by the President to have ceased to hold the office, in accordance with Section 23 of the District Municipal Act, owing to his absence from the Municipal District for over 15 days. At a subsequent meeting of the Municipality it was unanimously resolved on the recommendation of the then Collector of Kolaba, Mr. Thomas, who specially desired that the rule need not be enforced in this case, that his valuable services as Vice-President be continued. It is rather amazing why his services were now considered invaluable and why the worthy President made the most of Section 23 at the first meeting, and rendered him ineligible for the office. Suffice it to say that what seemed illegal to the Board at the first meeting, was considered legal within a month!

The report of the first meeting published in your issue of 17th April last must have been a cause for a fund of merriment to several, while it must have surprised not a few. Especially the so-called explanation made by the President regarding the nomination of members by the Government was uncalled for. It would be worth while to know if the Government was informed of the qualifications of the proposed eleven members, and if so, why four new members were nominated, who were neither property owners not tax-payers of Matheran.

MR. M. M. BATLIWALA OF "WOODLANDS."

It is not within the recollection of the oldest visitor of the Hill that any leaseholder was subjected to greater harassment than Mr. Batliwala. He was mercilessly tossed about backwards and forwards by the powers that be, since May last year, from the hospital to Porcupine Point, until he was relieved by the fall of the drop scene at last Saturday's meeting, when Mr. Murzban judiciously put an end to the unpleasant matter by settling his exorbitant bill at the right figure. God bless Mr. Batliwala and the Superintendent!

CHINGLEPUT TREASON CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHINGLEPUT, May 8.

Mr. Venugopal Chetty I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Chingleput, delivered judgment today in the case against Sitaram Iyer who was charged, with trying to communicate with the enemy, sentencing him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for the offence under Rule 25 read with Rule 28 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules and to five years' rigorous imprisonment for the offences under Section 121A, 122 and 511 Indian Penal Code the sentences to run concurrently.

INDIAN TEA EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

A press note issued from the Department of Statistics says that in 1916-17, the exports of Indian tea to Australia were 4,617,810 pounds, it being about one-half of the exports for the year 1915-16, which were 9,155,025 pounds. The causes of the decrease were the importation of Java tea to Australia and the difficulty of obtaining freight from India. The depression of last year was, however, fully made good in the year ending March, 1918, the exports to Australia attaining 9,928,214 pounds, valued at Rs. 4,888,392.

ISLAM AND MODERN CIVILIZATION.

KASHMIRI MUSLIMS IN CONFERENCE.

The eighth All-India Muslim Kashmiri Conference was held at Rawalpindi on the 27th and 28th April, Nawab Sarbland Jang, Maulvi Hamid Ullah Khan, Barrister-at-Law, late Judge, High Court, Hyderabad, presiding. Sheikh Khan Mohammad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the guests in suitable words.

The presidential address discussed the problem that faced the community at the present juncture and suggested the method of work. The President laid stress on the fact that Islam and modern civilization were not inconsistent and made an eloquent appeal to convert every household into a school, every mohalla and every village into a college and every group of towns into a university. In this way alone could the huge religious institutions of Mahomedans, mosques, khanqahs and Imambarahs be linked to the service of education. He concluded with a plea for the popularisation of free and compulsory education and recommended the holding of national Mahomedan educational weeks in different parts of India.

Resolutions of unswerving loyalty towards the Crown and whole-hearted support to the Government at the present juncture protesting against the undeserved disability of the community in the matter of the exclusion from the list of statutory agriculturists, and sixteen other resolutions partaining to the social, educational and economic needs of the community were discussed and passed.

GRANT OF COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

EARLY DECISION LIKELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The "Pioneer" states that the question of granting commissions to Indians is still the subject of telegraphic correspondence between the Government of India and his Majesty's Government. It is understood that some time ago the Government of India sent a specific recommendation to His Majesty's Government and the details of it are being carefully examined in all their bearings and a decision may be expected early.

SAUGOR STAFF SCHOOL FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Sanction has been accorded to the establishment at Saugor of a staff school for the training of officers in peace and war staff duties, in order to provide a reserve of trained junior staff officers to replace casualties in Overseas forces and in India. Three classes each of forty officers will be held annually at the school.

I. D. F.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

It has been decided that soldiers of Indian Defence Force holding appointments of regimental quartermaster sergeant, squadron, battery, troop, or company sergeant-major shall be granted the rank of an warrant officer Class II. It has also been decided that acting sergeant-majors of Indian Defence Force units permanent shall be appointed acting warrant officers Class I.

POLITICAL DETENUS SENTENCED.

FOR VIOLATING DEFENCE ACT RULES

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The Chittagong Special Tribunal is engaged in hearing three cases, in which seven detenus are charged with violating rules under the Defence of India Act. In the first case Harihar Mukerjee and Anath Ghose are the accused and it is alleged that Anath was found in Harihar's house between eight and nine at night on 9th April last. Six prosecution witnesses were called, one of whom admitted that Anath went to take meals with Harihar. Anath's statement is to the effect that inspector Sarat told him to take his meal with anyone else, as he was without food for three days. So he went to Harihar's house. Harihar, stated that Sarat asked Anath to take food somewhere. The police indirectly forced them to violate the rules.

Five detenus in the second case were called by counsel as witnesses, who all deposed to great hardship there on account of want of rice fit for middle class people and want of firewood at times. Accused's written instructions to counsel were taken away by the police in spite of strong objections.

An unanimous judgment was delivered in the first case sentencing both the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. The Commissioners believed the police officers and thought the other detenus took their side. They could not deal leniently with them, as that would encourage others and found no extenuating circumstances.

Counsel for the defence submitted two petitions stating that the accused in other two cases did not wish to defend themselves as all their instruction papers had been taken away by the police, who prepared the case. Accordingly counsel withdrew. The Court then proceeded to hear the second case in which accused were undefended. The third case will be heard to-day.

KOLHAPUR COLLEGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, May 8.

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to issue, an order allowing the Rajaram College to continue.

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REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS

From 1st May, 1918, copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount to this office before the 15th of this month to avoid inconvenience which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies as no outstandings can be allowed henceforth.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

R. K. SIDHVA: You do not say anything new.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 9th May, 1918.

NEEDS OF THE FUTURE.

The Bombay Provincial Social Conference was singularly fortunate in having Mr. Natarajan as its president this year. Few persons are better entitled than Mr. Natarajan to guide the deliberations of the Conference and to indicate a policy that social reformers, not merely in this Presidency, but all over the country, may well follow; for few persons have identified themselves more closely with the social reform movement in the country and few have done more to raise the movement to a higher level of purpose. The presidential address which he delivered at the Conference on Tuesday is an utterance of first-rate interest and first-rate social importance, which everyone ought to read, for the subject of social reform, in its broad aspect, is one which concerns the individual lives of all of us. Public utterances on this subject are not seldom dull, scrappy or superficial. Mr. Natarajan's address is serious but not dull, brief but not scrappy, broad but not superficial. Its chief merit is that, with one fundamental omission, it constitutes a manifesto of the social reform party,—and every thinking Indian should be a social reformer,—stating clearly the aims which must be realised soon if the country is to make any progress worth the name. There is no tendency more pernicious in its effects than that which seeks to divorce social reform from political reform. Not less futile is the discussion as to which of the two should precede the other. The right view of the matter is so obvious that the tendency to depart from it is amazing. The agitation for social reform and the agitation for political reform are each essential for national progress which implies increasing opportunities of self-realisation for each individual composing the nation. Therefore, to be effective they must be blended into one harmonious national endeavour.

When this fact is borne in mind, it will be apparent how the present system of administration has presented an obstacle to social as well as other reforms. In all civilised countries, the State is the inspirer as well as the agent of progress and it is so because it is responsive to the views of the intelligenzia, who form the brain of the people. In India, as Mr. Natarajan pointed out, the Government, as at present constituted, has ceased to be a force favourable to social progress. Legislation is one of the most potent weapons of social reform and in India the notorious absence of facilities of social legislation has hampered and obstructed social progress. Social reformers, therefore, must naturally welcome all constitutional reforms. Not merely are they not opposed to political reform, but they cannot oppose it unless they are to prove false to their aims. And in this connection Mr. Natarajan has done a distinct service to the country by his fearless exposure of the hypocritical pretensions and mischievous shibboleths of the enemies of Indian progress like Lord Sydenham. "Some of these gentlemen," Mr. Natarajan said, "who talk so glibly of the importance of social reform, had ample opportunity when they were in this country of giving practical effect to their sympathies." They not only did not avail themselves of them, but actually opposed them, constituting themselves for the time being the spokesmen of the reactionaries among Indians. Mr. Natarajan, of course, referred especially to Lord Sydenham who, when at the head of the administration in this Presidency, opposed such innocuous measures of social reform as the compulsory Elementary Education Bill, introduced by the late Mr. Gokhale, and the Bill to provide a form of Civil Marriage, without inquisitorial requirements, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu. Political reform is indispensable. A nation must regain its self-respect before it can reasonably be expected to set its house in order. The late Mr. Hume, a staunch social reformer, realised this and applied himself immediately to political reform. And the same conviction has since been brought home to most leaders of Indian opinion during the last two generations, which accounts for the fact that political activities have continued to demand their whole-hearted devotion. Their labours have borne fruit which the present generation will enjoy, in the shape of a larger and ampler national life, in the immediate years to come when they will be able to use the power to influence legislature to effect social reform.

The fact that the vigorous political life of the country has tended to diminish the force of opposition to social reform among the educated classes encourages the hope that this power will be soon and most effectively used. The growth of the movements for social service and for the elevation of the "depressed" classes largely strengthen this hope. But though there is no ground for gloomy forebodings, there is no reason to be unduly optimistic. It is no use disguising the fact that the progress made by the social reform movement, as it was until recently understood, as well as by these two new movements is very little compared to what it might have been. This has been due to several causes, not the least of which has been the present system of administration. Social reformers have now to realise, more and more, the strength of the forces of unreason, prejudice and privilege among the people themselves. They have, again especially, to guard against their own inaction. "There are many matters," as Mr. Natarajan truly said, "in which we can act without any change in the law being required, and it is only to the extent to which we act in an enlightened manner in these matters that we can acquire the confidence of the public in our sincere desire to follow a high standard of social justice." For the efforts of the workers in the cause to be well and effectively directed the indispensable essential is "a programme of social reform in the largest sense in which all classes and communities can heartily unite and in which all can cordially cooperate." Mr. Natarajan's indication of such a programme was adequate except for the omission of the problem of removing poverty, that is, the present unequal and unjust distribution of the wealth of society. The spectacle of the senseless extravagance of the few very rich, on the one hand, and the indigence of the vast bulk of the people, on the other, is one which must fill every thinking observer with alarm. The scandal will grow with the growth of industrialism and the consequent increase in the number of sweated workers—unless remedial steps are taken in time. Mr. Natarajan summed up in a single phrase the pith of all social reform—that is, "the prevention of wastage of human life, human emotions and human energies." What a terrible wastage is not the poverty of the poor! So long, therefore, as the reforms which social reformers advocate have not as their ultimate object a general increase of economic as well as social freedom and a steady improvement in material circumstance as well as in manners and morals, the misery of the poor will continue to mock their efforts.

THE CONDITION OF AUSTRIA.

The crisis in Austria is certainly more than a Cabinet crisis. The Slav members in the Cabinet have resigned and it is doubtful if von Seidler will be able to restore order in the Slav districts in the South where a modified siege prevails. The economic situation throughout the Empire is serious and a bread-feud is likely to develop between the German and non-German races. The great desire of the Austrian Emperor, expressed very frequently in the last two years, for peace, is a strong evidence of her needs, yet Austria is apparently not only assisting Germany with forces in the West but is preparing a great blow on the Italian front. Is it then wrong to assume that Austria is at the present time suffering almost beyond what she can bear, and on the point of collapse? He would be a very daring prophet who attempted to make any such statement in view of what has happened in the past. Had Russia been in a position, geographically, to enjoy the support of her stronger Allies, there can be little doubt that Austria-Hungary would have fallen before her. But the latter has been able to derive such support from her stronger ally, Germany, that she has been able to keep her head above water. No fewer than six times has Austria-Hungary been saved from military disaster and made the sharer of victory by the energy and military genius of her German allies. But for Germany the Russians would never have lost Galicia; but for Germany neither Serbia nor Rumania would have been overthrown. The desertion of Russia has made it impossible for the Allies to exert any pressure on Austria-Hungary, and this fact will probably enable the Government to hold out longer than would otherwise have been possible.

The recently obtained control of the Ukraine has been of very little assistance to Austria in meeting the food crisis. Last summer there was real famine in Intria, Bosnia, and the German districts of Bohemia, but comparative plenty among the Czech and Magyar peasantry. For months past there have been *all-night* queues for the barest necessities of life, and the medical profession has been loud in its complaints of the fatal injury caused to the health and morals of women and children. Salt, butter, eggs and sugar have been unobtainable. The milk supply in Vienna has dropped from 900,000 to 170,000 litres a day. Horse-flesh has become a regular article of diet. The "Neue Freie Presse" admitted last November that Vienna was living from hand to mouth. The rise of mortality is only less alarming than the falling birthrate. Tuberculosis is rampant at the front and in the rear. It is possible to realise something of the conditions to which the people of Austria-Hungary are now being subjected, if we call to mind the sufferings of the Indian people in some of the famines that have overtaken this country. It is not that the Austrians are suffering the loss merely of luxuries, such as the English people have to do, but in parts of the country the scarcity is so great that even the necessities of life are not available. Even though some districts may have more than sufficient for the needs of the people, the great deterioration in the means of communication and distribution, has made any systematic distribution of the food supplies impossible. Difficulties of fire and lighting are steadily increasing, and though the hot months are coming, the distress of the people must be very great.

When we turn to the political situation, the position presented affords us only matter for wonder. How a country, made up of loosely connected states, throughout which there is a strong political ferment, a demand for autonomy which the Government opposes with every means in its power, should still continue to carry on a great war, is a phenomenon it is almost impossible to explain. There we have four or five strong nationalities, carrying on a propaganda with the greatest determination and fierceness, each determined not only to obtain autonomy but practically to break away from the Empire. Thousands of men have been imprisoned and executed; whole armies of men have been conscripted and sent to the most dangerous battle-fronts, when the leaders of the Czechs, the Slavs, and others raised their voices in the Reichrath; but the Government refuses to hear their demands. When it became evident that the Emperor and his advisers were resolved to maintain the predominance of the Germans in Austria, and if possible to strengthen it still further by an arrangement with the new Poland, such as would remove Galicia, with its eight million Slavs, from the sphere of the Reichsrath, opposition still further increased. The Slavs are steadily closing their ranks, and there is a strong tendency towards concentration and unity of action. The Clericals and the Socialists have sunk their internal differences for the sake of a national programme of Czecho-Slav independence. Last January, a convention was held in Prague, at which all parties were present; and at this convention their claim to self-determination and independence was affirmed in such outspoken terms that it was suppressed in its entirety by the censor. It will be remembered that the Slav members of the Reichsrath introduced an urgent motion demanding that their nationality should be directly represented at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and though it was rejected by the Government, it showed that the national determination of the Slavs was an increasing force. Now they have resigned from the Cabinet as one man.

Notes of the Day.

Malignant Meanness.

Mrs. Besant's stirring appeal to young men of India instantly to respond to the call of the Empire has been seized upon by the "Advocate of India" as an opportunity for the following outburst:—

After a good deal of hesitancy and uncertainty whether to continue haggling tactics, the lady has evidently finally decided that they won't pay, and has come down on the side of the Loyalty Resolution. It was just as well. She would have gained nothing by standing out, with her little forlorn hope, against the united loyalty of India as expressed at the Delhi Conference. Making a virtue of necessity, she appeals in the picturesque language she knows so well to the young men of India to enlist in the army.

And so on in the characteristically malignant strain. . . The insinuation that Mrs. Besant had been waiting to see which way the wind blew before she published her appeal is as absolutely baseless as it is mean. The appeal which Mrs. Besant has published marks no change in her views.

Perfectly Consistent.

These views were definitely formed by her before the results of the Delhi Conference were known to her and were placed by her before her friends and co-workers in Madras previous to her departure for Bombay. She again discussed these with her friends and co-workers in Bombay before the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held. And the same views were afterwards placed before this meeting without any deviation. They were accepted by the committee and have been embodied in their entirety in the appeal which Mrs. Besant has now published in "New India." The views, it need hardly be added, are perfectly consistent with the attitude which she, in common with all Indian leaders, has adopted all along. And it is that, in spite of the Government's lack of imagination to remove artificial and galling hindrances, Indians would strive to make the effective share of India worthy of herself. The attitude was unmistakably and emphatically defined in the Leaders' Manifesto issued, in response to the Premier's message, before the Conference.

Vile Provocation.

This being the attitude of the people and their burden, to a degree, decisive in the last test, they have to proceed in spite of the attempts of interested parties to provoke and disparage. Anti-Indian agencies have thought it fair and expedient to indulge in personal insults and call for the blood of those who command the confidence of the people. The peculiar form of hydrophobia which distinguishes the "Madras Mail," has occasioned a species of out-pourings about the attitude of Indian leaders which unsurpassed even in its rabid history. In the exuberance of its blind fury against Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak, it warns the Governmnt against "tolerating insolent attempts to dictate terms." It is a mad fit of perversion which enables this Junker counsellor to speak of "dictating terms." No one did anything except suggest the the essential condition of success in India's war efforts which, on account of hidden working of exploiters, was deliberately ignored. The only policy for the "Madras Mail" apparently lies in hanging all patriots and establishing a regime of Prussian dictatorship.

A Mare's Nest.

The "peace offensive" upon which London papers dilated for a week appears to have been nothing more than a fictitious sensation. Replying to Mr. Snowden who called attention to Reuter's interview with Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Balfour stated that there had been no enemy peace offers recently. The "Daily Mail" actually spotted a few neutral emissaries and warned them to avoid trouble and even personal danger by giving up their mission. The official denial of Mr. Balfour makes a week's fuss fizzle out into nothing. More than that, nobody in England seems to be impressed at all by prospects of immediate peace. Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at Derby, emphasised the futility of a premature peace, notwithstanding the present terrible slaughter. The price of peace the Allies are resolved to pay. In the meanwhile, these rumours of peace that appear and re-appear in the press, deserve to be received with special caution, till we get official corroboration.

A Small Accession.

The ordinary man will find it difficult to fix the number of countries, great and small, that have declared war on Germany. Some of the accessions are small, but the decisions of small countries have some moral effect, if only to prove that Germanism is reckoned as a world-danger. Nicaragua which has now declared war on the Central Powers is a small Central American republic with nearly 600,000 souls. "God", said a famous German, "is on the side of big battalions." The Allies not only possess the physical force to coerce Germany into submission, but they have the moral strength that the whole world has, (so far as it escaped German domination), discovered the danger that threatens its security. "A German victory," as Mr. Balfour said at the London University, "would unquestionably mean a blighting domination and sterilisation of the root of all the higher growths of civilisation."

Re-enter von Sanders.

The "Muenchner Neueste Nachrichter" indicates that General Liman von Sanders has succeeded von Falkenhayn in command of Turkish and German forces in Palestine. General von Sanders goes to Turkey as an old stager. He had a hand in inveigling Turkey deeply into the war, and he has a huge task to perform if his intention is to recapture Southern Palestine. Heavy fighting continues in the east of the Jordan; still any effort on the part of the enemy is not at present likely to be much more than a "demonstration" to placate the Turks. The operation in Mesopotamia, the march of the Arabs and the activity in Palestine are organically connected. On all points, however, the Turks and Germans have lost heavily. A fresh, serious enemy offensive in Palestine seems to be rather a remote possibility. General Sanders is known to be a great intriguer, so that if has no laurels of victory to win, he can at least keep himself busy.

Official and Officious.

To Germans, chief among the preparations for world-mastery, was the sedulous cultivation of the will to govern. We are not sure if the officials in Burma who are sponsoring the "Imperial Idea Movement" are not obsessed with rancid notions about the Empire. The report of the first meeting of the Standing Committee held at Rangoon has just been published. The aims of the Committee are many; but they include the administration of the Boy-Scout movement (apparently Anglo-Indian) and "fostering the growth of the Imperial idea." It does not augur well that any class of boys should be tutored in bureaucratic notions about the guardianship of Empire, however facile these propagandists might be with the use of humanitarian phrases. Officials fancy they run the Empire, and it is doubtful if anyone can be benefitted by cultivating the ideas peculiar to them. We have had enough of the ugly manifestations of "The mperial Idea" which our officials entertain. It is no business of theirs and it is indeed contrary to the etiquette of service that hey should endeavour to disseminate their own interpretations about the Empire and Empire-building.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar gave a garden party at Woodlawn on Tuesday. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended. After refreshments and music the guests dispersed.

The following press communiqué is issued:—In response to the royal message of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor read out at the War Conference at Delhi, His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot has offered to raise from his State one infantry regiment 600 strong as Imperial service troops.

The following further loyal offers towards the prosecution of the war are announced:—The Begun of Bhopal one lakh, the Nawab of Janjira, half a lakh, the Maharaja of Faridkot one infantry regiment six hundred strong as Imperial Service Troops.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF TELEGRAPHS IN CHN

JAPANESE BANKS CONCLUDE LOAN OF £2 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 8.

A "Times" telegram from Peking dated the 29th April, states that a syndicate of Japanese banks is about to conclude a loan of two million sterling for the reorganisation of the Chinese telegraphs under Japanese supervision. The Japanese have also concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government with reference to wireless telegraphy.

THE PEACE OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN FOREIGN UNDER-SECRETARY'S REPLY TO LORD R. CECIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

Baron von dem Busche, German Foreign Under-Secretary, replying to Lord Robert Cecil's interview as regards the peace offensive predicts further German victories in the west. He says England has frequently missed the psychological moment for peace.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT ON BRITISH FRONT.

BRILLIANT CANADIAN RAID.

MANY ENEMY KILLED IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

There was terrific bombardment for two hours on the night of Monday in connection with two raids, one of whic was by the enemy and was unsuccessful. Many enemy had been killed and wounded in hand to hand fighting.

Heavy fighting continues east of the Jordon. The British on the Irak front advanced south of Kerkuk.

In Mesopotamia, the operations on the Kifri side beginning on April 24th and continuing through the week have resulted in the capture of the greater part of the Turkish 2nd Division, which forms a part of the enemy's force in this front. The Turkish spirited stand failed under the brilliant charge of the cavalry resulting in the capture of Kifri, Ain-Faris and Chamam Keupri.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Recd. 8-39 a.m., May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says there was terrific bombardment for two hours last night in connection with two raids. One by the enemy was unsuccessful. The other by the Canadians is reported by Field-Marshal Haig. Raiders said many enemy had been killed and wounded in hand-to-hand fighting and great destruction was wrought to the defence works.

Heavy rains are rendering the ground very bad for fighting. While it is undoubted that the enemy is preparing for another violent blow. We are correspondingly ready to meet it.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR NEUVILLE-VITASSE.

ENEMY RAID NEAR BOYELLES REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

An afternoon British communiqué says, we captured a few prisoners and three machine-guns in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Neuville-Vitasse. Our casualties were slight.

We repulsed a raid near Boyelles.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY N. OF LYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7, 11-15 p.m.

Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 8.

In to-night's communiqué, Field-Marshal Haig says:—

Both artilleries were very active northward of the Lys. There was some activity elsewhere.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

SIX ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 8.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—

Rain prevented flying on the 6th May until five in the evening, after which in air fighting, we brought down six enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

We dropped one hundred bombs on targets in the neighbourhood of Bapaume. One of our machines did not return.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON AVRE.

FRENCH SUCCESS WEST OF HANGARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7, 4-10 p.m.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

"A French communiqué says there was reciprocal artillery fire north and south of the Avre. An enemy raid on a small post west of Hangard failed. We brought back prisoners in a local operation in the same region.

ACTIVITY ON HAILLES-VILLERS-BRETONNEUX FRONT

SEVERAL RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7, 11-15 p.m.

Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 8.

To-night's French communiqué says:—

There was marked reciprocal artillery activity on Hailles-Villers-Bretonneux front. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down and ten fell damaged in their own lines.

We dropped 4,500 kilogrammes of bombs on railway stations at Flaville, Martel, Meunisis, Ham, Guiscard, Noyon and Vermand.

AMERICAN SECTOR IN PICARDY BOMBARDED.

VIGOROUS AMERICAN REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 6.

Recd. 8 p.m., May 8.

The Germans on the 5th violently bombarded the American sector in Picardy with gas shells and high explosives. The American artillery vigorously replied.

THE YPRES SALIENT.

GREATER MAN-POWER RESOURCES AT MARSHAL FOCH'S DISPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 7.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 8.

The "Matin," discussing the eventuality of a withdrawal from Ypres points out that Germany is already preparing to hail what would merely consist of the occupation of a sector voluntarily evacuated.

The "Petit Journal" referring to the recent conference in France between Mr. Lloyd George, and Marshal Foch, Field-Marshal Haig and General Pershing says Britain and America recognising the necessity of intensifying military action were placing greater man-power resources at Marshal Foch's disposal. The newspaper, after dwelling on what it describes as an almost insuperable difficulty of the invasion of England declares that Britain now realises this and is acting accordingly.

"RIGHT AND FREEDOM WILL NOT BE BEATEN DOWN."

MR. CHURCHILL PROFOUNDLY CONFIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 8.

The "Press Bureau" states that Mr. Churchill in acknowledging the patriotic resolution of the National Brass-workers and Metal Mechanics Society, recording bravery of the fighting forces and urging munition workers to redouble efforts, says he is profoundly confident that right and freedom will not be beaten down. He does not believe that the German reserves will suffice for the ambitious programme of destroying the Allied armies, notwithstanding the enemy's expressed willingness to sacrifice a million and a half men in order to secure the domination of Europe.

The French and the British armies will maintain a firm front throughout the summer, while the Americans are coming to our aid as fast as ships can steam. Our Navy is coping with submarines and our airmen see the mastery in view. "If we hold we shall win."

"GERMAN ON-RUSH STOPPED."

SIGNOR ORLAND INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Recd. 8 p.m., May 8.

The Italian Premier Sr. Orlando interviewed at the Italian front on his return from France said he found all the Allied Military chiefs convinced that the German on-rush was stopped and that the Germans would neither reach the Channel ports, nor separate the English and the French. He said: "Marshal Foch in the master of the game."

Sr. Orlando emphasised that Italy associated herself with intimate military and political union between the Entente nations. The Abbeville Conference recognised the unity of front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as a concrete reality.

GERMAN DIFFICULTIES IN UKRAINE.

RADA POWERLESS TO DELIVER GRAIN.

UKRAINIANS DO NOT STAND BEHIND SKOROPADSKI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

The German difficulties in the Ukraine were clearly brought out in a statement by von Payer in the Richstag and a subsequent debate. Von Payer admitted that the Germans entered the Ukraine not merely for the purpose of restoring order but because they wanted foodstuffs as speedily as possible. He said the Rada was powerless to make the population deliver grain and its communistic theories moreover were not reciprocated by peasants hence the trouble which led to the overthrow of the Government.

Von Payer after describing the alleged plot to assassinate the German officers said it was regrettable that some members had been arrested while the Rada was sitting. General Eichhorn had immediately apologised for the blunder and the German commander was immediately dismissed. The new Government which was being formed by Hetman Skoropadski, whom the peasants elected, had agreed to the formation of German field tribunals. The new Government refused to recognise the theories that denied the ownership of the soil. It agreed to the necessity for concluding a long-term economic agreement with the Central Powers and to negotiate for the reimbursement of German military assistance.

Scheidemann declared that the policy described by von Payer was incomprehensible. The people of the Ukraine did not stand behind Skoropadski and the supply of grain could not thus be retained by Germany.

THE DECIDING FACTOR.

Erzberger said the shape taken by the Eastern questions would decide the entire future shaping of Europe and he urged that the political departmen of German Government should be the sole deciding factor in the Ukraine.

Under-Secretary Bussche denied that Skoropadski was supported only by big landowners. Under-Secretary Braun, replying to the question whether the Ukraine grain stores really existed said the experts said so. They estimated the supplies at two million tons.

Braun then described the difficulties of securing the fulfilment of the treaty for supplying the Central Powers, remarking *inter alia* that nothing could be purchased without the help of the Ukrainian Jews. Braun added that it was at present very difficult to forecast the quantities which the Ukraine could supply. According to the latest reports four million poods had been notified but had not yet been delivered.

Ledebour, a socialist, declared that the new Ukraine Government did not possess any more power than the old.

PERILOUS COMPLICATIONS IN UKRAINE.

WHAT THE UKRAINIANS THINK OF AUSTRO-GERMAN REGIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, May 6.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

The "Arbeiter Zitung" of Vienna condemns the German and Austrian proceedings in the Ukraine and foresees perilous complications. It says the Ukrainians are bound to regard the Austro-German regime as a military one, whose sole object is the requisition of foodstuffs, thus the Russophile sentiment will be strengthened.

DICTATORSHIP IN UKRAINE

PREMIER ARRESTED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

Apparently General Skoropadski has established a kind of dictatorship in the Ukraine. The "Vorwaerts" denies the German assertion that the majority of the Ukrainians support Skoropadski who, it says, only received nine votes at the elections for the Ukrainian Constitutent Assembly and whom the big landowners hail as their champion. It transpires that the Ukrainian Premier, who, von Payer stated in the Reichstag had voluntarily resigned, was arrested by the Germans.

UKRAINE'S PROTEST TO GERMANY.

"EICHHORN AND SCHWARENSTEIN MUST BE RECALLED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, May 4.

Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 8.

The Ukrainian Government has sent to Berlin a note of protest indicating that it will resign unless the German Government recalls several officials including Military Commander Eichhorn and Ambassador Schwarzenstein.

"GERMAN DIPLOMACY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

Recd. 8 p.m., May 8.

Commenting on the Foreign Minister's statement on May 5th the "Maandagochtendblad" says: German diplomacy has won in Holland a success similar to those which General Hoffman and Field-Marshal von Eichhorn win daily in the East.

It complains that Louden's statement was obscure regarding the Dutch control over German traffic on the Limburg Railway.

"BLOCKADE OF SWITZERLAND."

AMERICAN GRAIN SHIPS EN ROUTE.

GERMANY'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, May 7.

Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 8.

The American Legation states that a recent German semi-official declaration that German safe-conduct for American ships carrying grain for Switzerland would only operate after three months is tantamount to a declaration that Germany maintains the blockade of Switzerland.

The United States Government accepts the challenge and two ships flying the American flag, laden with corn for Switzerland are now *en route* for the French Athantic port escorted by American warships.

NO PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL FLAG.

A NEW GERMAN REGULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

A new German regulation withdraws protection of neutral flag as regards any ships, which will henceforth be treated as enemy ships, belonging to a country which has concluded an agreement with the enemy respecting the cession of tonnage or if a greater part of the merchantmen of the country concerned is sailing for the enemy.

SINKING OF NORWEGIAN VESSELS.

OVER A MILLION TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

Up to April 30th, 755 Norwegian vessels of the tonnage of over a million had been lost owing to the war. 966 Norwegian sailors had been drowned and fifty-three ships with crews of over seven hundred were missing, two-thirds of whom are believed to be war losses.

MORE GERMAN PIRACY.

FIVE SACKS OF INDIAN RICE TAKEN FROM A SPANISH VESSEL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAS PALMAS, May 5.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

The Spanish vessel Achuri with a cargo of rice from India arrived and was stopped fifty miles off the African coast by a submarine, the commander of which sent back on to Achuri two of his crew who had been severely wounded in a fight with a British transport, which was sunk. The captain and the first officers of the transport were prisoners on board the submarine. The Germans demanded provisions as there were none on board. The captain of the Achuri said his own provisions were exhausted owing to the length of the voyage and they were living on cargo. The Germans then asked for five sacks of rice which the captain gave them.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD ON PEACE.

PLATFORM RUSHED BY CROWD AT LEICESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

During the Labour May Day demonstration at Leicester on Sunday Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's platform was stormed by a body of men mostly discharged soldiers and only prompt action of the police prevented the wrecking of the platform. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald started the speech by admitting that after the present German offensive it was far more difficult to talk of peace.

He then proceeded to complain that the Government took no action upon the Austrian Emperor's peace offer a year ago when the crowd carrying the Union Jack rushed the platform.

FUTILITY OF PREMATURE PEACE.

MR. THOMAS ON WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

The Labour Member, Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at Derby emphasised the futility of a premature peace, notwithstanding the present terrible slaughter. He believed that Germany was prepared to accept peace tomorrow which would restore *status quo* in the west and would even grant France territorial compensation if allowed a free hand in the east but this would only lay the foundations of another war because Japan and America would have to maintain large armies and navies, and militarism, instead of being defeated, would be triumphant. Mr. Thomas pointed out the financial difficulties and the possible drawbacks attending the question of state ownership of the English railways.

BRITISH VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA

KIFRI, AIN-FARIS AND CHAMAM OCCUPIED.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY CHARGE.

TURKS' SPIRITED STAND FAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BAGDAD, May 5.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Mesopotamian Field Force in a message dated May 1st from Tuz Khurmatli, 25 miles North-west of Kifri, says the operations on the Kifri side beginning April 24th and continuing through the week have resulted in the capture of the greater part of the Turkish 2nd Division which forms a part of the enemy's force on this front. The Turks evacuated Kifri before one of our columns on the morning of the 28th. Meanwhile our other columns of cavalry and infantry were closing in by rapid night marches on a point much farther North. It would seem that Turks expected us to get round behind Kifri and take up a position near there astride the Kifri-Tuz road blocking the retirement of the garrison.

CAVALRY BRILLIANCY.

Apparently they had not reckoned on a wider enveloping movement of the cavalry and infantry combined, by which we were able to extend our net as far as Tuz Khurmatli. The operations by which the Turks were driven along the Kifri-Kirkuk-Mosul road, their main line of communications, and finally cut off by our cavalry in the two actions of the 27th and the 29th worked very smoothly. Five columns were engaged and the pressure and the threat of envelopment on all sides were nicely calculated to bring the enemy to the spot where we were able to deal with him most effectively. This was at Tuz Khurmatli.

On the 27th our cavalry with no support within twenty miles came up with the Turkish garrison of Ain Faris and Qarah Tappah at the village of Kulawund six miles short of a prepared position to which they were retiring at Tuz. The low range of hills lay to the north and our cavalry, who were south of the road prepared to charge in an extended line of ten squadrons in the formation of a scythe driving the Turks into the hills and separate them from any reinforcements that might arrive from Kifri or Tuz. The manoeuvre was carried out with great promptness and brilliancy. The cavalry started at a trot at 2,000 yards and galloped the last five hundred yards with four yards between horse and horse. As they charged, parties of the Turks had already started retiring down the road, while other groups took up positions in the rough grounds and water cuts of Kuceling in the high corn and opened fire. The Turks showed some of their old spirit in the stand they made, but their fire was wild and high and our casualties few. The sudden flash of sabres in the sun, a wide arc of light at the order to draw swords, must have taken the heart out of them. Our artillery kept up a creeping barrage on the village as we attacked and our aeroplanes took part in the action flying low and increasing the enemy's confusion with their bombs and machine-gun fire. Over 150 Turks were killed, 538 prisoners were taken and two mountain guns. Very few escaped into the hills.

Meanwhile Kifri, Ain-Faris and Chamam Keupri had been occupied without opposition. Our movements were so rapid that two battalions of the Turks had to take to the hills in order to escape the net we were spreading for them. According to the latest intelligence this force has been robbed and disarmed by the Kurds whose presence in the hills makes the side tracks dangerous for the enemy. Parties of the Turks who had gone away in the Kulawund action rather than face the tribesmen returned and surrendered to our cavalry.

LANCASHIRE TROOPS' MANOEUVRE.

On April 28th, the cavalry were reconnoitring all day. By the evening the infantry had come up and an attack was planned for the 28th. The enemy reinforced by a battalion from Tauq was holding a front of seven miles on the far bank of Aq-Su river stretching east from Yanijah Buyuk to Tuz Khurmatli. At Tuz they held a position on the near bank covering a road and extending over the hills. The river is fordable here at all points. The infantry deployed at dawn in two main attacks on Yanijah from south-west and on Tuz from the south. The Turks had to be cleared from the hills commanding the road before the assault could be pressed home frontally. They were already falling back when the position was carried on our left at Yanijah by the Lancashire troops, advancing with great steadiness under machine-gun and artillery fire right up to the gun which was in action until our infantry were within two hundred yards' range.

This advance on the Turks' right flank made Tuz untenable by the enemy for to have held it would have meant envelopment. As the infantry pressed through the abandoned position the cavalry who had crossed the Aq-Su in the dark were heading for the Tuz-Kirkuk road to cut off the retiring enemy. The Turks, however, maintained a steady machine-gun fire and for some time held up the pursuit. The key to this resistance was a knoll on our right. This was brilliantly turned by a subaltern of the Hussars who, with his troop galloped the hill and charged the machine-gunners in the flank and reverse and in less than five minutes had the whole party of the Turks killed or marching as prisoners to the rear.

After this fire from the other hills died away. By nine o'clock all the opposition had collapsed and it was only a case of mopping up the parties in the retreat. The position had fallen to us in three hours with a very slight loss. Twelve hundred prisoners were taken, twenty machine-guns and the twelve guns that were on the position.

FIGHTING EAST OF JORDAN.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLET IN SEVASTOPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

A Turkish communiqué says, heavy fighting continues east of the Jordan. The British on the Irak front advanced south of Kerkuk.

The Germans occupying Sevastopol found a greater part of the Russian Black Sea fleet and merchantmen in the harbour. Several Turkish ships including the Goeben have arrived at Sevastopol.

CROSSINGS SECURED ON JORDAN.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Recd. 8 p.m., May 8.

A Palestine communiqué says: Our advanced troops holding Essalt were withdrawn and subsequently the bulk of the troops were withdrawn over the Jordan. Strong detachments are remaining on the eastern bank securing crossings.

We captured eastward of the Jordan between April 30th and May 4th, one German and forty-five Turkish Officers and 42 Germans and 843 Turks of other ranks, 29 machineguns and 6 motor lorries inflicting casualties exceeding ours.

The King of Hedjaz's forces on May 3rd attacked the Turkish parties working at the Wadijerdun Railway Station northward of the Maan taking 25 prisoners and seriously damaging the line.

NICARAGUA DECLARES WAR ON CENTRAL POWERS.

PRESIDENT AUTHORISED TO USE FORCES TO FULLEST EXTENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SAN JUAN DEL SUR May 8.

Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 8.

Nicaragua has declared war on the Central Powers.

LATER.

Recd. 5-15 p.m. May 8.

There were only four votes against the declaration of war by Congress. The President was authorised to use the nation's forces to the fullest extent.

DESTRUCTION OF 39.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.

Recd. 8 p.m., May 8.

An interesting account of the destruction of the German minelaying Submarine 39 has reached London from a Dutch correspondent. 39 was commanded by Otto Ehrentraut who is a close personal friend of Prince Henry of Prussia and a frequent visitor at the latter's the castele at Kiel. Before Ehrentraut left Kiel with 39, Prince Henry came to pier to wish him *bon-voyage*. 39 left the base at midnight carrying several torpodoes and a large quantity of gun ammunition but no mines, as the trip was in the nature of a shakedown for the crew who had all seen service in other submarines. 39 after sinking the Norwegian ship Hanskinch and the British steamer Hanslarsen later opened fire on what she thought was another steamer, but she had to deal with sterner stuff than defenceless tramps this time, for she was immediately answered by a salvo from a British destroyer. She dived a bit too late for a depth charge shook her causing a leak in the conningtower and water poured into the control. The crew were panic-stricken and 39 rose helplessly to the surface, only immediately to receive a volley of shells from the destroyer. Ehrentraut and six others of the crew were killed, but the destroyer saved seventeen others including the Captain and the Chief Engineer of the Hanslarsen, who had been taken prisoners and were uninjured.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAS' GROWING HATRED AGAINST GERMANY.

OVERTHROW OF BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

"The Times" Christiania correspondent says that according to news from Russia through independent Swedish and Dutch channels, the rumours of the overthrow of the overthrow of the Bolshevist government are unfounded. They are probably due to the development of Soviet administration in moderate direction. Trotsky's advocacy of compulsory work resulted in people's Commissioners being compelled to fight anarchists just as Kerensky's government had to fight Bolsheviks.

Next to the establishment of the new army the most reassuring feature is that the officials of Kerensky regime have resumed work. This has resulted in a remarkable restoration of order and especially in the distribution of foodstuffs. Many things which no amount of exhortation or specious fying could formerly induce people to do are now being done under the inspiration of steadily growing hatred on the part of the Russian nation for the German oppressor.

OBJECT LESSONS IN GERMAN GOOD FAITH.

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May, 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

The "Times" commenting on its Christiania despatch with regard to Russia says: "The Allies whose faith in the future of the Russian people has never failed must welcome every sign of change of feeling with gratification and hope. The spectacle of German diplomatists distorting 'self-determination' and 'no annexation' into wholesale dismemberment of Russia and the fate of the Ukraine are object lessons in German good faith and amity which make the revulsion of feeling among the Russians not surprising. It is the plain duty of well wishers of Russia on both sides of the Atlantic to give the Russian people all assistance in their power in the great work of national reconstruction. Such assistance must have no interests in view, but those of Russia herself and the principles for which democracies are banded together. Russia is a necessary partner in the league of nations. It is gratifying to know that the only one of the Allies able to afford assistance promptly and effectually at present is also willing to afford it and Goto's recent statement makes it clear that Japan would not refuse to undertake the duty if properly approached. No Government and no people in Eurorpe or America ever dreamed of giving orders to the Japanese, on the contrary all the Allies and America are well aware that if Japan undertook such a mission she would do so under the inspiration of an elevated and farsighted policy.

THE SCENE OF 28TH APRIL.

GERMAN HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

The "Daily News". Moscow telegram describing the scene in the Rada on the 28th April says: The Germans surrounded the building and a German Lieutenant walked to the President's chair while the troops entered. The Lieutenant shouted "Hands up. Sit still" and then called the names of certain ministers. One answered and was arrested.

The correspondent says that Eichhorn's order proclaiming martial law was the result of a series of peasant risings making it unsafe for the Germans to move about. Whole trains of food *en route* to Germany were frequently seized by bands of revolutionaries.

POSITION IN UKRAINE OBSCURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

The position in the Uraine is most obscure as reports of happenings there have hitherto been received from German sources. German papers contend that Skoropadski is a pro-German and has been a frequent visitor to Germany, but Harold Williams, Russian expert, in an article in the "Daily Chronicle" says from what he knows of the personnel of the new Ukraine Government, it is distinctly anti-German and is trying to make the best of a bad job. He says that Skoropadski is a soldier, wholly innocent of politics. The new Premier Vasilinko is a Cadet and is convinced of the necessity of union with Russia.

PROBLEM OF PALESTINE ADVANCE.

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

"The Times" commenting on General Allenby's communiqués says: The fact remains that we have twice pushed east from the Jordan and each time been compelled to withdraw. It is clear that the enemy on this front is increasing his strength and the whole problem of Palestine advance requires fuller official explanation than has hitherto been received.

JAPAN'S OFFER TO CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

A "Times" telegram from Shanghai says: The Chinese press states that Hayashi, Japanese Minister, in Peking, visited the Chinese Premier and offered Japan's mediation between the North and South. Hayashi is going to Canton to interview the South.

THE PRAGUE DEMONSTRATION.

PROSECUTION OF ORGANISERS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

A telegram from Zurich states that Seidler has ordered the prosecution of the organisers of the demonstration at Prague on the 1st May in favour of the creation of a Czech-Slovak State. A hundred thousand Czechs have since presented a petition demanding to be prosecuted.

"TO FIGHT AGAINST ABSOLUTISM.'

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS' DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

The Socialist newspaper in Vienna says that the Committee of the Socialist party and the Committee of German Socialist deputies' club have decided to issue a manifesto to workers urging them to be in readiness to fight against the re-establishment of absolutism, of which the adjournment of the Reichsrat is a sign.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" warns Seidler that he is on the brink of a precipice. The unrest among Southern Slavs is due to the proposed partition Bohemia on national lines.

ALLIED CONSULS IN MOSCOW.

ALLEGATION OF PLOT AGAINST SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

A "Times" telegram from Tokio dated the 29th April states that the correspondent of the "Ashahi" in Moscow says that the Foreign Commissary has handed the Consul-Generals of Japan, Great Britain, France and United States a note accusing the Consuls of participating in a plot against the Soviet Government and alleging that representatives of these powers at Vladivostok and Peking are negotiating a counter-revolutionary reorganisation.

The Bolsheviks have recently been examining and subjecting to indignities the Japanese subjects in the Siberian towns.

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION IN TYROL AND BOHEMIA.

FEUD LIKELY BETWEEN GERMAN AND NON-GERMAN RACES IN AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

A telegram from Vienna says the Premier von Seidler admits that Austria is unable to feed the population of Northern Tyrol and Northern Bohemia. The former has been attached to Bavaria and the latter to Saxony for provisioning purposes. This concession was wrung from him reluctantly by German parties and will accentuate feud between the German and the non-German races in Austria.

SIR HUGH TRENCHARD.

GOVERNMENT ON HIS EMPLOYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8-30 a m. May 8.

Replying to Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government was corresponding with Sir Hugh Trenchard on the question of his employment.

GERMAN AVIATORS DESTROY AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

German airmen have deliberately destroyed an Amercian hospital near the front but only two doctors were injured as the hospital was evacuated at the beginning of April.

EXETER BY-ELECTION.

SIR ROBERT NEWMAN RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

Sir Robert Newman has been returned unopposed for Exeter.

CASUALTIES IN BRITISH RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

BELGIANS COMPELLED TO REPAIR DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

The "Telegraaf" states that seventy Germans were killed and 230 wounded in the British attack on Zeebrugge. The Germans have compelled a thousand Belgians to repair the damage.

SILVER SHORTAGE IN IRELAND.

SILVER COIN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 8.

To meet the shortage of silver in Ireland which has been ascribed to hoarding, a large quantity of silver coin arrived in Dublin yesterday from England.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO IRELAND FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 8.

The Press Bureau announces that passengers from Great Britain to Ireland must possess permits.

ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

REPRISAL STEPS TAKEN IN BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

Lord Newton speaking in Lancashire announced that owing to the continued ill-treatment of British officers in Germany under the corps commander of the tenth German army we had taken certain reprisals in the case of the German officers in Britain.

NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS AND MANPOWER.

THE "PIONEER'S" CAUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The "Pioneer" says:—The question as to what further demands may be made on the man-power of the non-official European community as the result of the Delhi resolution is now the subject of consideration. That any well-conceived measures which will assist to win the war will be not merely acquiesced in, but welcomed, is beyond doubt. But there seems a tendency in some quarters to exaggerate the extent of the potentialities in this direction. The community has already given freely of its manhood to the war and able bodies who remain, are compulsorily required to participate in home defence. In order to ascertain the extent to which those engaged in industrial or commercial employment can be drawn upon for war work a systematic and detailed enquiry is obviously necessary and we believe an investigation of this kind will be carried out before any decision is taken in the matter. The conditions under which the European establishments in India are carried on, are of an exceptional character, and this fact will no doubt be taken fully into consideration by the authorities.

NEW WAR LOAN.

FACILITIES FOR ISSUE OF SCRIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 7.

In connection with the new War Loan, the "Pioneer" understands that special measures will be adopted to prevent the recurrence of complaints of delay in the issue of the scrip. Arrangements are to be made by which purchasers who resort to Presidency Banks will be able to obtain their scrip over the counter in exchange for payment tendered. In case of applications at Government treasuries and in the offices of the Controller of Currency and of the Accountants-General, this immediate delivery of scrip will not be possible, but even here the issue will probably be made within a few days.

The above procedure will apply in cases where the purchaser wishes to have his scrip in the form of promissory notes. In the event of his preferring the inscribed stock necessary certificates will be issued by the Public Debt Office direct to the applicant on his application through the usual channels.

Committees, which have been formed in the various provinces, are preparing for an energetic campaign in favour of the Loan, and publicity arrangements will be placed in their hands. Among the chairmen of these bodies are Sir Thomas Birkett for Bombay, the Hon. Mr. W. A. Ironside for Bengal, Sir John Campbell for the United Provinces, Sir Henry Rattigan for the Punjab, the Financial Secretary to the Government for Bihar and Orissa, and Mr. S. E Pears, I.C.S., for the North-West Frontier Province.

DELHI CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

NEED FOR MOST STRINGENT ECONOMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The resolutions of the War Conference at Delhi and the decisions of the Government of India thereon have been circulated to all Government departments, attention being called to the necessity of exercising most stringent economy in all directions.

MERCHANT SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

AMAZING ALLIED OUTPUT.

UNITED KINGDOM COMPLETES 111.533 IN A MONTH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 8.

The Admiralty statement on new merchant ship construction shows that during the first three months of 1918, 320,280 tons were completed in the United Kingdom yards and 544;327 tons were launched in Allied and neutral countries. The respective totals for the whole of 1917 were 1,163,474 and 1,774,312. 111.533 tons were completed and entered for service in the United Kingdom yards last month as compared with 161,674 in March and 58,568 in January.

The year's completion to the 30th April totalled 1,279,337 tons showing a regular progressive increase since the 30th April last year, when the total was 749,314. All of the foregoing figures are gross tons.

It is pointed out that last month's output was achieved notwithstanding a very large increase in repaired merchantmen amounting to forty per cent. alone since January.

MR. BALFOUR ON AMERICA'S ENTRY IN WAR.

EFFECT OF GERMAN VICTORY ON CIVILIZATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 8.

Mr. Balfour speaking at the London University, declared that if we had been in the same position as America we might have hesitated even longer than she before entering the war. He never thought an apology was required for the fact that America did not rush into the fray earlier. He firmly believed that America's entry marked the beginning of the foundation and cornerstone of a new era of international relations in which the English-speaking peoples were destined to take the leading part.

He believed that the Americo-British union would survive the present necessities and opportunity would be given to all the nations and races to develop along their best lines. On the contrary, a German victory would unquestionably mean a blighting domination and sterilisation of the root of all the higher growths of civilisation.

LABOUR IN COTTON TRADE.

DEMAND FOR ADVANCE OF 30 P. C. OF WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

At a meeting at Manchester yesterday the executives of all the cotton trade unions representing over 350,000 workers decided to ask for an advance of thirty per cent. of wages.

LORD FRENCH'S APPOINTMENT.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 8.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord French the "Daily Telegraph" says it indicates that the Government is determined to pursue a strong and firm Irish policy.

The "Morning Post" says Lord French as a moderate Home-Ruler probably stipulated for a definite effort by the Government to pass Home Rule before applying conscription.

The "Daily News" says the appointment is meant to assure the Conservatives that the Government will enforce conscription. In the meantime the drafting of the Home Rule Bill will proceed and the Government hopes that there will not be so many restrictive provisions as suggested by the conservatives.

"The Times" says the appointment is wholly non-political. Lord French is entitled to the credit of undertaking a peculiarly difficult task from a sense of duty.

COLONEL HAZZOPOULOS.

MURDERED BY A GREEK SERGEANT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, May 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

A German report recently announced the death from apoplexy at Goerlitz of Colonel Hazzopoulos who, surrendered Serres and Kavalla to the Bulgarians, but it has now been ascertained that Hazzopoculous was murdered by a Greek sergeant as the result of a conspiracy among the Greek officers interned at Goerlitz.

SEQUEL TO LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "JOHN BULL."

MIR ANWARUDDIN CHARGED FOR PERJURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 8.

An Indian barrister, Mir Anwar Uddin, was brought up at Bow Street on a charge of perjury in his recent libel action against the newspaper "John Bull." He was remanded on his own recognisances in two sureties of £250 each.

APPEAL FOR FRANKNESS

POLITICAL REFORM IN NATIVE STATES.

BIJAPUR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BIJAPUR, May 8.

The Provincial Conference, resuming its sittings this morning, passed further resolutions on depressed classes, and protesting against the cancellation of passports of the Home Rule deputation.

Mr. Kelkar proposed the depressed classes resolution and Mrs. Indumatibai Ranade seconded it. Representatives of the Lingayat and backward communities supported.

Mr. Kamat proposed the passport resolution.

The resolutions run:—

"This Conference expresses its full agreement with the resolution of the Indian National Congress about the elevation of the depressed classes and calls on the District Congress Committees, Home Rule Leagues, and other political bodies of this Presidency to give practical effect to that resolution."

"That this Conference affirms the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee as regards the cancellation of passports of the deputation to England."

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NATIVE STATES.

The Native States resolution was put from the chair and was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of the Conference the time has arrived when the Rulers of Native States in this Presidency should follow the example of modern governments and give their subjects political constitutions, guaranteeing to them progressive, responsible, self-government, and institute immediately elected legislative councils as the first step. This Conference notes with satisfaction the beginning already made in this direction in some Native States in India such as Mysore, Baroda, Travancore, Bikanir, Patiala and lately Bhavnagar, and hopes that they will allow progress to be made in the same direction at a more rapid rate."

Resolutions touching railway grievances, secondary and higher education, trial by jury, etc., were put from the chair and carried unanimously.

The next conference was invited to Ahmednagar.

The opportunity was taken by some non-Brahmin deleagtes from the moffussil, to declare amidst applause that the feeling even among the non-Brahmin community was not against the Conference, but they were all wholeheartedly at one with it and its deliberations.

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed and carried unanimously.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The President before dissolving the Conference reviewed the work of the Conference giving a resume of the resolutions. He dealt mainly with the Imperial and Indian Defence resolution. He said the people were enthusiastically for the vigorous prosecution of the war and ready to defend the Empire's interests. He then referred to Mr. Montagu's visit and political reform. "The question is," he said, "whether we are prepared to co-operate with the Government or not. Under the circumstances we do not know where we are, but we have made it clear that we are ready to co-operate and we have also said what the Government should do. It is not our business to say what we shall do when the reform proposals are published. The Congress has already resolved upon its course with respect to this matter, and the Conference need not trouble itself about it." Proceeding, he said, "there is no question to my mind that anything less than responsible self-government with the Congress-League scheme will not satisfy any patriotic Indian. The British Government knows it and we have reaffirmed it in our resolution on defence. Men like myself are perfectly willing to co-operate whether reform proposals are published or not, but when we go before our countrymen and ask them to recruit they will ask what for we appealed to the Government to come out boldly and manfully and declare to the people their intentions. There is no use being diplomatic. Both the people and the Government must speak frankly. The people have said what they want; it is the duty of the Government to say what they are prepared to give; that alone would ensure real co-operation from the people."

Dealing with recruiting he had no hesitation in saying on the authority of some recruiting officers, including those in Bombay and the Punjab that voluntary recruitment had failed. He urged the policy of conscription by capturing the people's imagination. Conscription would prove successful in obtaining an adequate number of recruits; this meant that the Government should adopt a wholehearted policy of trust and confidence in the people. The speech was punctuated by repeated cheers.

The Conference was then dissolved amid great enthusiasm and shouts of "Vande Mataram."

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL NEEDS

SUGGESTIONS AT BIJAPUR CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BIJAPUR, May 8.

The Provincial Industrial Conference met yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Kamat, who in his address emphasised the need for a Research Institute and the opportunities of industrial growth.

A number of resolutions bearing on technical and industrial institutes, Swadeshi, formation of affiliated district committees for organising industrial work, a uniform system of weights and measures, formation of Indian merchants' chambers, starting of co-operative central banks, improvement of existing varieties of cotton, and increasing the outturn of foodstuffs were adopted. The Conference closed at a late hour with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MR. PRATT'S CLIMB DOWN.

THREATS WHICH COULD NOT MATERIALISE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Satyagraha Camp,
NADIAD, May 7.

On the 12th April the Commissioner in his speech to the agriculturists uttered these words: "Do not be under the impression that our mamlatdars and talatis will realise the assessment by 'attaching and selling your property.' We are not going to trouble ourselves so much. Our officers' tims is valuable. . . . . I have no need to take a vow. I shall prove that I mean what I say." Really as Mr. Gandhi in his reply to the Commissioner's speech has said, "These are solemn words." But perhaps the Commissioner had not recognised their solemnity when he uttered them. Because his words are now falsified. In a week after his speech his officers began attachments in hundreds. Before the Commissioner's warning several agriculturists had been served with confiscation notices. Even the dates of auctioning those lands had been fixed. But all that farce came to nothing. The reasons of this change of attitude are still unknown. Will Mr. Pratt explain?

Anyhow the work of attachments is begun by the Government officers in true earnest. The mamlatdar, the aval karkun, the circle inspector, the talati and their peons all go together in villages. They divide themselves into small parties and begin their work from the dawn of day till sunset. In some villages the work is continued even after sunset. Buffaloes, cooking utensils, grain, ornaments, cupboards, everything available at hand is taken away by them. At many places they break the locks without any hesitation. The piteous cries of widows do not move their hearts. Their dear cattle are driven away to the chowra. Women are sometimes deprived of their ornaments. Thus the work is carried on without any scruples. The faith of the people in British justice is receiving a stunning shock; and yet is true Indian men and women they still hope to get justice from their Sarkar. Will they get it? I attach herewith a further list of attachments:—

Nadiar:—Shankerbhai Kishorebhai, 4 brass and copper vessels; Zaverbhai Kishorebhai, a buffalo; Garbaddas Jesangbhai, a copper jar; Kalidas Shankabhai, 100 tobacco packets, 7,200 bidies; Parbhudas Samalbhai, a buffalo; Hathibhai Kishorebhai, 4 maunds of bhindi; a copper jar; Jalawbhai Maghabhai, 300 tobacco packets; Shanabhai Mathurbhi, 3 bags tobacco; Fulabhai Samalbhai, a buffalo; Dholibhai Desaibhai, 2 cots; Dalyabhai Ranchhodbhai, 3 brass jars; Ambalal Yalbhai, one tapelu; Muljibhai Haribhai, a cot; Kabhai Shankerbhai, 7,000 bidis, 100 packets of tobacco; Bhailal Ramdas, a golden ring; Gordhan Dhanjibhai, a buffalo; Motibhai Isheverbhai, 2 brass jars; Purshottam Venibha and Jibhai Nanabhai nil

Gotal:—Vaghjibhai Muljibhai, a buffalo; Lakhabhai Jibhaidas, 350 packets of tobacco; Jethabhai Kishorbhai, 800 packets of tobacco; Punambhai Kalidas, 1,000, packets of tobacco; Mangalbhai Becharbhai, a buffalo; Chaboobhai Lalloobhai, brass utensils and a cot; Rena Bapoobhai, 1,000 packets of tobacco; Dambhai Nanabhai, a buffalo; Kalidas Zaverbhai, 200 packets of tobacco; Dhulabhai Govindbhai, 400 packets of tobacco; Fulabhai Jorabhai, a buffalo; Somabhai Galabhai, 400 packets of tobacco; Babarbhai Ranchhoddas, a buffalo.

Pansora:—Moti Dharamdas, 2 tapelas; Ajit Bhagwan, a buffalo; Widow of Zalloo Khusal, a buffalo; Rakha Bhaijee, a young buffalo; Chatur Ranchhod, a copper jar; Devshanker Aditram, a brass and a copper jar.

PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT BIJAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BIJAPUR, May 8.

The Provincial Social Conference met this evening under the presidency of Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Social Reformer." The attendance was very large including over 1,500 ladies of all classes. After the welcome address from the chairman of the reception committee, the President delivered his address. (Which appears elsewhere.) Resolutions regarding abolition of untouchability, betterment of the condition of Hindu widows, education of women, raising of marriageable age, temperance and social purity movement, mitigation of the evils of the caste system, amendment of the Indian Civil Marriage Act, dowries and promotion of equality of opportunity and self-development for all classes and both sexes were passed. Considerable interest was evinced by lady delegates and visitors when the questions relating to the betterment of the status and conditions of women were under discussion.

BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN TO ACT FOR SIR S. P. SINHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 8.

A Bengal Government communiqué says:—During the absence of the Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha on special duty in England the Hon. Sir Bejoy Chand Mahtab, Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, will act as temporary member of the Bengal Executive Council.

AMERICAN STEAMER BURNS OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 8.

A Batavia cable dated 25th April states that the American steamer Cocohea was burnt out after coals had become heated near Java. The crew have been landed. The "Batavia Nieuwsblad" is of opinion that no sufficient reason has been given to Dutch shipping companies for not sailing. It points out that Singapore and Penang are not British Indian harbours. Therefore, it again pleads that shipping companies ought to place the general interest above their own.

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PRESS AND PUBLIC.

THE JOURNALIST'S POINT OF VIEW

Various Ministerial appointments and the controversy which has arisen about them are likely to be landmarks in the history of the Press, writes Mr. J. A. Spender in the "Westminster Gazette." We are now engaged in a serious debate on the function of the Press in national life, and we have at last come to realise that we are faced with one of the greatest, if not *the* greatest, of the unsolved problems of democracy. This controversy is habitually carried on as if it concerned only the proprietors of newspapers and certain other people who object to or profit by the influence of newspapers. There is, I submit, at least one third party who has a vital interest in it. This is the working journalist, who makes the newspaper what it is and is in the last resort responsible for making it well or ill. He stands to suffer heavily in self-respect and professional repute if the Press is degraded or falls into contempt and suspicion. And when it is apparently taken for granted that he is a mere underling in a commercial enterprise, who has no soul of his own and no right to speak for himself, I think it is time that he should come out of his anonymity and put in a word.

To a journalist of the old school, as I frankly avow myself, most of the language current about the Press is an offence and a scandal. That language assumes that the proprietor of a newspaper is everything and the editor and writer nothing. The talk is everywhere of syndicated Presses, in which one man is supposed to drive a group of newspapers together as a team, to crush their characters into a common pattern, to hold their writers and contributors at *his* disposal for the expression of *his* views or the furtherance of *his* commercial interests. Some of the syndicated newspapers appear even to take a pride in this subordination to their overlord, and seize every opportunity of calling attention to it, as if it were a proof of their power and influence. It is on the contrary, the public acceptance of a servile condition and a sure sign of ruin for journalism as a profession. A syndicated Press can never, from the journalist's point of view, be a free Press. It may afford an opportunity of earning a livelihood, but not of exercising a profession in any sense that a free man will accept. It even involves an imposture on the public, since the implicit claim of the journalist of opinion is and must be that he is exercising an independent judgment, and the reader accepts him and reads him in that belief and on those terms. The public complains of the inordinate increase of the power of the Press, but the working journalist knows that *his* power and influence are all the time declining. The two things go together, and will eventually bring a drastic cure by destroying public confidence in a Press which has ceased to deserve it, and giving a new generation the opportunity of making a fresh start. This is the course which the abuses of the Press has followed in other countries, and it brings relief at the end to the public, but it is small consolation for journalists who see themselves helplessly involved in a process which brings discredit on all of them and which compels them all to pay the penalty for sins of which most of them are innocent.

The debate in the House of Commons last week appears to have given great satisfaction to certain newspaper proprietors. They take it, once more, as a tribute to their power, and point with evident satisfaction to the sign that their victims are writhing under their lash. To the working journalist the debate has a very different significance. The sudden outburst of warning, rebuke, invective, issuing from all parts of the House, and evidently approved by the overwhelming majority, the deep and angry resentment which confounded the whole Press in one condemnation and left it without a single advocate—these are signs that a man who values his profession cannot pass by. Politicians are more inclined to flatter than to criticise the newspapers. When they break out in these terms, they speak in spite of themselves and because they know that public sentiment is strongly with them. It would be folly for journalists not to realise what is ahead of them if this quarrel develops. It means inevitably restrictions on liberty, new Press laws, struggles in which Parliament may destroy the Press for fear of being destroyed by it. The idea that the House of Commons will allow itself to be extinguished by the Press or Governments to be bossed by newspaper proprietors is a childish delusion which will bring its own nemesis if persisted in. I think at this stage it should be clearly understood that all serious journalists are totally opposed to the misuse of their calling for wrecking or bossing the institutions of the country.

EDITOR *V.* PROPRIETOR.

During the thirty-three years during which I have been connected with journalism I have seen the power of the editor and writer constantly diminishing, and the power of the proprietor constantly increasing. The relation of proprietor and editor was till late in the last century one of the most honourable features of English journalism. It was a free partnership founded on identity of view, worked on both sides with forbearance and courtesy, and sufficiently regulated by the custom of the profession. Proprietor and editor were necessarily agreed about the general policy of the paper, but its daily control rested entirely with the editor, and it was part of his contract that he should be free from dictation or instruction of any kind. That the editor should have the confidence of the proprietor and that the proprietor should, within this limit, give him and his staff all the latitude that free minds must have, if they are to work effectively and honestly, were the conditions of the honourable service, and under them the working journalist was seldom, if ever, compelled to write against his judgment or his conscience. These are the only conditions in which the journalism of opinion can be honest, vigorous, and independent, and the working journalists must make an effort to get them re-established, if they wish to keep up the repute of their profession. Journalists can neither do justice to themselves nor serve the public honestly in a syndicated Press producing opinion to a pattern designed by its proprietor. If that Press is to be the model the profession of journalism will not be recruited from independent and self-respecting men.

The working journalist must fight his own battle, and he looks for no help from the State. But he has very serious cause of complaint when he finds the Government and the Prime Minister increasing, and magnifying the power of the Press "Bosses," encouraging the worst tendencies of the Press and helping to bring down on it a storm of odium and discontent. In such circumstances, it needs to be explained that a very large number of working journalists have no sympathy whatever with the Press tyranny of which Parliament complains, and that they resent even more keenly than their critics what they deem to be the abuse of their profession.

CONSUL ARRESTED AS A SPY.

LONELY SEASIDE VILLA USED AS RENDEZVOUS.

Signor Giorgio Maurogornato, the Greek Consul at Leghorn, was arrested in his villa there on the midnight of March 4 for espionage of a peculiarly grievous nature, writes the "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent at Milan.

A long series of extensive fires had been caused by spies at divers points along the Tuscan littoral, for the guidance of enemy submarines; and the authorities have, for some months past, had reason to suspect that Maurogornato was acting as accomplice to U-boats infesting the Tyrrhenian Sea, enabling officers and crews to land in the dead of night at desolate spots on the shore, furnishing them with necessary supplies, and also with exhaustive information about the arrival and departure of vessels, many of which have lately met with disaster in that vicinity.

Before proceeding to his arrest, however, it was deemed necessary to trap him *in flagrante delicto*. Several of his aiders and abettors, including a Sardinian brigadier named Mureddu, a local customs guard and the cabmen hired to meet the Austro-German pirates, were captured on the same night.

These cabmen were in the habit of driving the pirates to a lonely villa near the rocky beach, tenanted by Consul Maurogornato's mistress, a German woman, who on the score of her charitable works in the town and her activity in patriotic manifestations, had been permitted to remain. In her villa the pirates were met and entertained by the consul.

ENGLISH WIFE.

Maurogornato has been Greek Consul at Leghorn for nearly 15 years. He comes of a well-to-do family, and is related to the leading artistocracy of that seaport. His father was formerly M.P. for Leghorn, but had to resign through becoming heavily involved in the Corradini bank smash. Maurogornato's wife, by whom he has a son and a daughter, is an English lady whose maiden name was Muriel Rea (or Rae), and whose parents have been domiciled for many years in Leghorn, trading in oil and wine exports.

Before the war Maurogornato himself traded extensively as a grain exporter, and had amassed a considerable fortune, which was soon squandered in speculation and luxurious living.

Five years ago, Maurogornato figured in a sensational local trial, having accused his cashier of misappropriating several hundred thousand francs. This unfortunate man, Santi Michelozzi, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, though he stoutly protested his innocence, affirming that he had acted in collusion with the consul in speculating with the latter's family funds. The consul pleaded that he had simply acquiesced in the loss to avert worse happenings.

GERMAN MISTRESS ARRESTED.

On that occasion his mother died suddenly from shock. Thanks to the remnant of his deceased mother's fortune, Maurogornato was enabled to effect a compromise with his creditors and so escape bankruptcy. He thereupon quitted his splendid residence, sold its costly furniture by auction, and withdrew from social life.

But after the outbreak of war it became evident that he was being numbered among the mysterious get-rich-quick. Of late he has figured prominently in fashionable society, and had accepted anew the presidency of the Leghorn Horse-Racing Club, which he resigned in the hour of financial misfortune. Maurogornato's German mistress is also under arrest; and her residence has been ransacked by the police.

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A RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT.

VIEWS ON HIS COUNTRY'S POSITION.

I have just had a conversation with Baron Rosen, the former Russian ambassador in Washington, writes Mr. M. Philips Price, the Petrograd correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," and have thus been able to get the view taken on the international position of Russia by a diplomat who has been in the service of his country for upwards of half a century. Needless to say the Baron has scant sympathy with the Red International which is now at the head of affairs in Petrograd. He belongs to the "Aristocratic International", and looks with equal disdain upon the Jacobin diplomacy, of Trotsky and upon what he calls the "middle-class diplomacy" of people like MM. Sazonof, Milyukoff, and Terestchenko.

"As one who saw the inside of Tsarist diplomacy," he began, "I knew that war was coming as far back as 1912. Behind the curtain of Russian secret diplomacy I saw that war was being made inevitable by the rising tide of revolution from below. A clique of Ministers round the Tsar's Court knew that their only hope was to stave off revolution by setting the armies marching."

"Did you think there was any connection between the March revolution and a desire for peace," I asked, "or was it, as some people in England asserted at the time, undertaken with the object of securing a more energetic prosecution of the war?"

The Baron replied:

From the beginning I knew that the Revolution was a national revolt of the Russian people against the war. The war was made by those who wanted by this means to put down revolution, and therefore the revolution was made in order to put down the war. A vague instinct told the Russian people of the calamity that was threatening them if they did not secure a speedy peace. They saw the industries of the country collapsing and famine stalking the land, and they naturally connected their sufferings with the war. Realising the disaster that was threatening my country if this fact were not understood, I tried from the first to explain to some of the members of the Provisional Government the true state of affairs, in order that the foreign policy of the country might be directed into wise channels. Needless to say I found M. Milyukoff unapproachable. He was busy pouring water through the Dardanelles to work his Constantinople mill. But as soon as the first Coalition Government was formed in May I approached one of the Ministers with the object of calling his attention to the urgent necessity of dealing with the question of peace. I pointed out that the watchword "War to the bitter end" no longer responded to the circumstances in which Russia was situated and no one now had the power to change them. At the same time to close one's eyes to them was to give oneself over to self-deception. To do this would be to risk disaster and a shameful separate peace. There remained, therefore, only one way out—viz., the commencement of negotiations with the Allies with the object of working out concrete conditions of peace which would be in keeping with the peace programme of the Russian Revolution and of the principles formulated by President Wilson. When this common Allied peace programme, had been worked out it should, I submitted, be presented to the Governments of the Central Empires, together with an invitation to commence peace negotiations on this basis. If the Central Empires then refused, the responsibility for the continuation of the world-disaster would rest with them alone.

But my proposal to the Minister of the Provisional Government met with no response, and I decided in June of this year to have recourse to the press. But the big dailies declined to insert any letter of mine on this subject, on the ground that the Russian army was just going to advance and nothing must be printed which would "react unfavourably on public enthusiasm." It was only in Maxim Gorky's "Novaya Jizn" that I could get a hearing.

COLLAPSE OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Then followed the disaster of the July advance, the collapse of the south-west front, the fall of Riga, and the Korniloff rebellion. I looked with horror on the growing anarchy and the rising anger of the people at the mischievous incompetence of the Provisional Government. On the eve of the disaster I went to the Winter Palace. That was on October 22, and I felt that the volcano was on the point of eruption. I approached one of the Ministers and appealed to him, as a patriot, to save Russia from the calamity that was threatening. Our country, I said, was being plunged into chaos and anarchy by the political ideology of "War to the bitter end." I therefore begged him before it was too late to insist that his colleagues should approach the Allies and draw up a common peace programme for presentation to the Central Powers. A speedy peace was a prime necessity for all Europe, but especially for Russia. What, I asked, had been done to bring the country nearer to this end during the six months that the Provisional Government had been in office? Was there any hope of obtaining better terms now by the sword than there was by the council chamber? But again my entreaties went unheeded, and I left the Winter Palace unsatisfied. Within four days the very Minister whom I had approached, together with M. Terestchenko, was being carried off under armed revolutionary guards to the fortress of Peter and Paul, where they now sit. It was then too late. My words had gone unheeded, and my unhappy country is doomed to still greater misfortune, said the Baron, as he shook his head sadly.

I tried to elicit his views about the new Revolutionary Government and the foreign policy of the Bolsheviks, but he did not respond. For one who has lived for forty years in close touch with the gilded chancelleries of Europe the diplomacy of the Red International is barely intelligible. The Baron's story to me was like a swan-song of that old school of shrewd statesmen who, though they are not of the people, nevertheless know the people's needs and are not afraid to bow to them.

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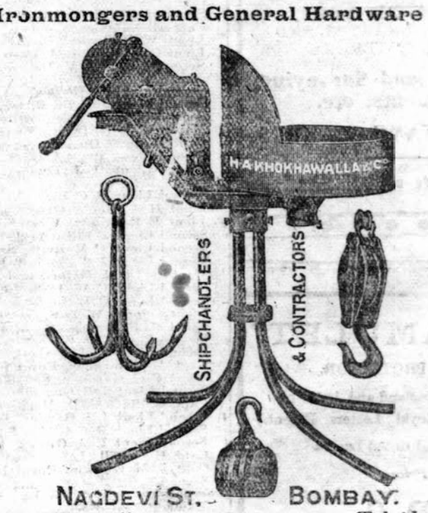

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut B E Abbs, Suffolks.
Lieut-Colonel W H Anderson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Atkinson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A J W Baker, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H D Bird, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt D S Black, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut T Blackwell, Suffolks.
Capt P Brooke, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W J Brumbley, Norfolks.
Capt J R Cameron, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F C Campbell, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt J Chalmers, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Colton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W J Coppard, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A M Craigmile, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R C S Davies, Londons.
Lieut N C Dawson, Liverpools.
Capt W Fawcus, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G N S Fox, West Yorks.
Lieut T H Fox, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H W Garrett, Londons.
Second-Lieut S W Goodwin, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E J Gray, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J G Hamilton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel Hon R G A Hamilton, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Harding, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut T Hewitt, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H L Higgs, Londons.
Second-Lieut E M S Hoare, East Kents.
Lieut K Dana Houston, Londons.
Second-Lieut D B Howell, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut-Colonel A G S James, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt G F Jones, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut W H Joyce, Londons.
Second-Lieut W H Kay, Gordons.
Second-Lieut N A Kingston, Warwicks.
Capt E Lawrence, Northumberlands.
Capt W J Littledale, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H D Manley, Sussex.
Lieut V Mason, Northumberlands.
Lieut J H Mathews, Berkshires.
Capt C M W Nash, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F A Newell, Londons.
Second-Lieut D R Nyren, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt L Partington, Northumberlands.
Lieut G H Perry, Field Artillery.
Lieut D G Phare, Service Corps.
Lieut R H Poynder, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut D L Price, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut G V Reed, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W Remington, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J L Robbins, Cheshires.
Lieut S A Rose, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W T Score, East Kents.
Second-Lieut T Shaw, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E H Simonds, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J J Simpson, Northumberlands.
Capt A M Solomon, Londons.
Lieut L Stratford, Rifle Brigade.
Capt N A Taylor, Londons.
Capt F S Thompson, Londons.
Second-Lieut R R Wallis, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W F Woolf, Shropshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut C S Marshall, Suffolks.
Lieut J S Noble, Berkshires.
Capt A F Newsam, Camel Corps.
Capt G G Paine, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut T R Smith, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Colonel C E R G Alban, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut J E Andrews, Northumberlands.
Lieut S D Antill, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F R Arnold, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G Ashplant, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H Atkinson, Northumberlands
Capt J Aylmer, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Baillie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H W Baker, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt F C Barker, Londons.
Capt W A Barnes, Liverpools.
Capt E J Beecham, Londons.
Second-Lieut J S Benson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Benson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut L C Beves, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut C H Bird, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E Bowden, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L W Boxall, Londons.
Second-Lieut R Brown, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F P Butt, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N Cairn-Duff, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Cairns, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C Caney, East Kents.
Second-Lieut B Carre, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Cashman, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut P E H Chambers, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W Clarke, Lincolns.
Capt W B Cluff, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A G Cockerton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G B Copplestone, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut L E Cotterell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E Crawley, Liverpools.
Lieut J A Crutchley, Monmouths.
Capt I Cumming, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E C Cutler, Sussex.
Capt E B Davies, Londons.
Lieut W H Davies, Durhams.
Lieut-Colonel W R A Dawson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R V Deacon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Denham, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut J R De Ritter, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A J Dixon, Royal Fusiliers.
Major H R H Drew, Northamptons.
Capt H de C Duggan, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W Eckley, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut J J Eggins, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R C Eley, Londons.
Lieut H J Ellam, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut F E Elliott, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Ellis, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C V Evitt, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J Fair, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt G Field, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut F W Fish, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G R S Fisher, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel W P S Foord, Gloucesters.
Lieut J E French, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C A S Freston, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Garbett, North Staffs.
Capt A S Gardner, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut C G Gardner, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J B Gartside, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt W R Gaskell, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L S Gander, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R C Gibbs, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F A Gibson, Liverpools.
Capt H C Gill, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt L M Glasson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Goodbrand, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F A Gordon, Londons.
Major R G Gore-Langton, Field Artillery.
Capt J G B P Graham, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D R Grant, Northumberlands.
Capt D Gray, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt G E Gunning, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Hall, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut C C Hardy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Harrison, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut S M Hart, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R W Harvey, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H A Havers, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut R W G Hawes, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R Haworth, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt C A C Hazlehurst, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R B J Hegarty, Londons.
Second-Lieut D Henderson, Field Artillery.
Capt R V H Hobbs, Londons.
Lieut H R Hone, Londons.
Capt A L Howell, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A W Humphreys, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Inglis, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt E E Isaac, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R Jacques, West Yorks.
Capt A E Jones, West Kents.
Capt C Kelly, Londons.
Second-Lieut C F Kerr, York and Lancs.
Lieut C G King, Londons.
Capt G S King, Yeomanry.
Major F S Laskey, Tank Corps.
Lieut C Laurence, Yeomanry.
Major A W Lavarack, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E Leech, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Lee, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H Logan, Gordons.
Second-Lieut S Lotheim, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A K Mahon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T B McCann, Field Artillery.
Lieut L J McCarthy, West Surreys.
Capt M J Macdonald, Londons.
Major K S Mackenzie, Field Artillery.
Capt F R McNair, West Surreys.
Capt J McF McNeill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W C Major, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut P Malby, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut S T Marchant, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut L H Marshall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F G Mead, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Miller, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R W Mills, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J G Mitchell, Field Artillery.
Lieut C W Morrow, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F Morse, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Munday, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt F C Needham, West Kents.
Capt W G Newton, Londons.
Second-Lieut B D Nottingham, Londons.
Second-Lieut H A Panting, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E H Parsons, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H J Phelps, Warwicks.
Lieut D Pilling, Northumberlands.
Capt A Pocock, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A F Poole, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt N R Portbury, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut J Potter, Worcesters.
Lieut P H Price, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel E T Rees, Norfolks.
Lieut J Rennie, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Richards, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Colonel J B Riddell, Field Artillery.
Lieut C D Robertson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Robertson, Suffolks.
Lieut E Rogers, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A W C Roll, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Russell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H Sadleir, Gordons.
Second-Lieut G N St Leger, Field Artillery.
Lieut A J Shipton, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut N G Siddeley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Smart, Sussex.
Capt E A Smirke, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J P G Smith, Northumberlands.
Capt G C D Spence, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut M A Stapleton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A S Stephens, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J M K Strudwick, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut D Tait, Seaforths
Capt F L Taylor, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt H A Taylor, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel J G Thom, Gordons.
Second-Lieut F W Thomas, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L Thomson, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J C Tinkler, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J A Tinsley, East Lancs.
Capt S A Turnbull, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut P H Tyler, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R Truesdale, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt C T Underhay, Londons.
Capt Hon C W Vane, Yeomanry.
Lieut H Vernon, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt H R Walker, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D M Wareham, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L Warman, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt C P Watson, Londons.
Second-Lieut M Webster, Field Artillery.
Lieut A R Wells, Essex.
Second-Lieut R H Whistler, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt H Whittles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G R Whitworth, Northumberlands.
Lieut J N Wreford-Brown, Essex.
Second-Lieut R G S Wright, Londons.
Capt T S Wynn, Suffolks.
Lieut M L Wynne, Rifle Brigade.
Capt M W T Wyon, South Staffs.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut G M Cooper, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E H Edge, Londons.
Capt J P Jones, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut L W Lambert, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt F Lester, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W E McCandlish, Londons.
Second-Lieut S Marshall, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A G Oddlafsen, Londons.
Capt R E Perrett, Londons.
Second-Lieut D F Wilkinson, Londons.
Rev W P Young, Chaplain.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut H P Chiswell, Engineers.

MISSING.

Lieut C G Adams, Londons.
Second-Lieut R S Arend, Royal Scots.
Capt E N Ashe, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A G A Aylmore, Londons.
Second-Lieut C G Baker, Rifle Corps.
Capt F D Balfour, Northern Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut A C Ball, Londons.
Capt J B Ball, Medicals.
Capt D K Banks, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt A C Bateman, Medicals.
Lieut A D Bates, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J D A Bell, Lancs Fusiliers.
Brigadier-General E H C P Bellingham.
Lieut W H P Bird, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Bolton, Field Artillery.
Lieut H F Boyce, Devons.
Lieut G Brandon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F A Bright, Londons.
Lieut W M M Broad, Londons.
Captain J D Brooksmith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H V Burgess, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Burgess, Somerset L I.
Captain H S Burrington, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut G W Carr, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Carrington, Londons.
Lieut O P Casey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R H Chandler, West Kents.
Lieut R A Charlton, West Yorks.
Captain A J Chillingworth, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A E Claret, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C Clark, Londons.
Second-Lieut F J Collinge, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut C E Collins, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S J Constable, Londons.
Lieut E C Cook, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut T A B Copestake, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut A E Cottrell, Somerset L I.
Captain R W G Cresswell, Oxford Bucks.
Captain R W G Cresswell, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut L S Dagg, Rifle Corps.
Lieut A J D'Alton, Rifle Corps.
Captain S J Darke, Medicals.
Second-Lieut L J Dilliway, Machine Gun Corps.
Major E T Dobbie, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Downing, Cornwall L I.
Lieut R G C Drake, Somerset L I.
Captain R R Duncan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F J Durrant, Manchesters.
Lieut D Easson, Londons.
Lieut C H Edmunds, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Eltringham, Yeomanry.
Captain B T Foss, Middlesex.
Captain H Fox, Londons.
Second-Lieut O L Fuller, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Gillitt, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut E V Goodman, Field Artillery.
Lieut R P Graham, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Gray, Field Artillery.
Lieut R A Green, Middlesex.
Captain R S Greig, Camerons.
Captain H M Griffith, Rifle Corps.
Lieut-Col. F R Grimwood, Londons.
Second-Lieut H J Hale, Durham L I.
Captain C F Hall, West Kents.
Lieut R B Hamer, Manchesters.
Captain J W Hart, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E F S Hayter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Henning, Londons.
Captain W H Henslie, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut E A F Hewett, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W G Hewett, Londons.
Lieut J A Holdsworth, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C V Hostler, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut A W L Husband, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut H L Illingworth, Londons.
Second-Lieut A H Jacob, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J W Jamieson, Durham L I.
Major J H Jerwood, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut R C Johns, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J B Jubb, Yorks L I.
Second-Lieut P A Kennedy, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L L Kirby, Londons.
Lieut D W Lamb, Londons.
Captain E R Lanes, Londons.
Second-Lieut D'A J Laugner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Leslie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C Lewis, Manchesters.
Lieut F A Lievero, Somerset L I.
Lieut E W G Luff, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A R Macdonald, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H F Mcelrot, Londons.
Second-Lieut L G Mackie, Rifle Corps.
Captain C L V Macmahon, East Yorks.
Captain G S B Macneeken, Royal Scots.
Captain J S Mcnab, Camerons.
Captain H E Makins, Somerset L I.
Lieut F R Matthews, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R Matthews, Londons.
Captain R Middleton, Londons.
Second-Lieut A H Miller, Londons.
Captain H F Mills, Field Artillery.
Captain R W H Moline, Rifle Corps.
Lieut R W Monypeny, Londons.
Captain R S Morley, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain J B Morrison, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Muirhead, Camerons.
Lieut H D Munro, Durham L I.
Lieut T A Neilson, Scots Rifles.
Second-Lieut G B Newton, Londons.
Second-Lieut R G W Morrish, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G Northey, Yorks L I.
Second-Lieut J H Opet, Londons.
Second-Lieut W D Orchard, Rifle Brigade.
Captain H T Ordish, Londons.
Lieut A Panchaud, West Kents.
Second-Lieut P R Parkes, Londons.
Second-Lieut J C L Parsons, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Philips, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A M Pilcher, Londons.
Second-Lieut G P Pittar, Field Artillery.
Major O S Pratt, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H J Rathbone, Rifle Corps.
Captain A McK Reid, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain R T Ridley, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut P D. Rogers, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Rooke, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H Ross, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W D Scott, Somerset L I.
Captain R Singlehurst, Rifle Corps.
Captain C H Smith, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut I C Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut N H Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Stafford, Somerset L I.
Lieut T A C Stockham, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H R Stone, Londons.
Major H Symons, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E F Taylor, Manchester.
Second-Lieut E W H Temple, West Surreys.
Lieut W A N Thatcher, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut R J Mci Theobald, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain J P Thierens, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W H Thomas, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut K Thompson-Smith, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C F Todd, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Trusler, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Tucker, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut H S Turner, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T F Twist, Somerset Light Infantry.
Capt E R Vickers, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Vincent, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Walton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F L Warland, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut V Wheeler, Londons.
Second-Lieut P J White, Rifle Corps.
Major W Wike, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J Wilce, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut B L Wilkinson, Field Artillery.
Lieut L Wilson, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt A Woode, East Yorks.
Lieut G H Yapp, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt J Yellowlees, Durham Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Capt T Rufus, Lancs Fusiliers.

PRISONERS ARRIVED IN HOLLAND FOR INTERNMENT.

Second-Lieut W Addison, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J H Alcock, Lincolns.
Lieut R C Bentley, Yorks.
Capt H G S Branch, West Yorks.
Capt P A Broder, Worcesters.
Lieut R B Carrow, East Kents.
Lieut W M Crabbie, Field Artillery.
Capt L D McN Davis, Lincolns.
Capt F G Dawson, Monmouths.
Lieut C G Dodwell, East Lancs.
Lieut L G Duke, West Surreys.
Lieut F H Eberlie, Garrison Artillery.
Capt B A Fenwick, East Surreys.
Capt Sir F L F Fitz-Wygram, Baronet, Scots Guards.
Lieut H Forman, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut M W Greenhow, West Yorks.
Capt V C Hardy, Northumberlands.
Lieut C E Harman, Middlesex.
Lieut P F W Herbage, Warwicks.
Lieut W T H Hilpern, East Lancs.
Lieut M B Hope, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut S T Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A F Kemble, Suffolks.
Lieut T R Kirkpatrick, Sussex.
Capt J C Leech, Hussars.
Capt N Macdonald, Royal Scots.
Lieut V M McKeag, Leinsters.
Lieut L Macleod, Black Watch.
Lieut R C Macpherson, Black Watch.
Capt B E S Mahon, Northumberlands.
Lieut R G Malby, Londons.
Lieut C D Mayo, Royal Scots.
Lieut B L Middleton, Essex.
Lieut F D Montgomerie, East Kents.
Lieut R M Old, West Kents.
Capt O A Owen, Argylls.
Lieut E W Pidduck, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut K W Power, Field Artillery.
Lieut T Price, Munsters.
Major A G Prothero, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut J Rickards, Medicals.
Capt G Robertson, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut T Robertson, Royal Fusiliers.
Major D F Robinson, East Kents.
Lieut P Mackenzie Ross, Scots Borderers.
Capt S A Sanford, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut E R C Scolefield, Flying Corps.
Lieut A D Seddon, Lancasters.
Lieut W J Shanks, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut E L Shaweross, West Yorks.
Capt N C Spratt, Flying Corps.
Capt J N S Stott, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut H B Stubbs, Flying Corps.
Capt W H Sugden Wilson, Yeomanry.
Lieut T H Taylor, East Kents.
Lieut W Taylor, Northumberlands.
Lieut W O T Tudor Hart, Northumberlands.
Lieut J B Turnbull, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E C Van Someren, Lincolnshires.
Lieut S Vaughan, East Kents.
Lieut W A Ward, Cheshires.
Lieut A G Weir, Flying Corps.
Lieut C H Woodhouse, Dorsets.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

KILLED.

Lieut John G Cooper Reserves.
Lieut George Macleod, Reserves.
Surgeon Hedley N Dale Richards, Navys.
Acting Paymaster Malcolm McFarland, Reserves.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED KILLED NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Lieut Commander Basil S Noake, Navys.
Acting Lieut George Trembeth, Reserves.
Acting Lieut Felix Byrne, Reserves.
Acting Lieut Dugald Ferguson, Reserves.
Engineer Lieut Frederick P Jones, Navys.
Surgeon Probationer Wesley C Holdsworth, Volunteer Reserves.
Acting Paymaster Duncan G Cook, Reserves.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED NOW PRESUMED DROWNED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Leslie H G Gillespie, Navys.

DIED.

Lieut James Macgregor, Reserves.

MISSING FEARED DROWNED.

Lieut James C F Lewis, Navys.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Lieut Dudley F Persse, Navys.
Acting Sub-Lieut Herbert S Squance, Navys.
Midshipman Cyril H Stephens, Reserves.

INJURED.

Engineer Lieut Commander Arthur Wild, Navys.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List, No. 649, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Indian Army:—Lieut.-Col., L. A. G. Hanmir.

WOUNDED.

Royal Irish Regiment:—Lieut., acting Captain C. P. Martin.

Royal Scots Fusiliers:—2nd.-Lieutenant, J. Fryer.

Indian Army:—2nd.-Lieutenant H. B. Maxwell.

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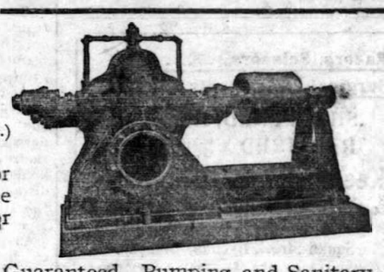

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